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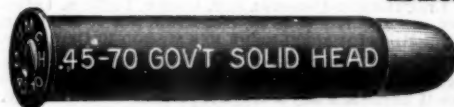
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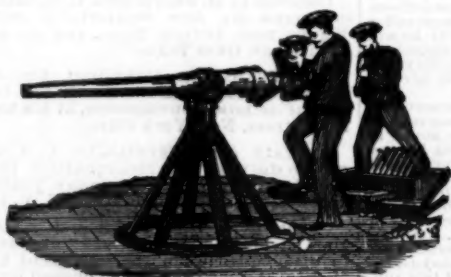
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The London correspondent of the New York Sun says: "Captain Zalinski, the perfecter if not the inventor of the dynamite gun, has completed his study of European military arrangements, and will sail for New York from Hamburg on May 22. He has under orders from our War Department, spent a year abroad making reports upon what he has seen in England, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, and, above all, Germany. He has gained access to establishments zealously guarded from ordinary military attachés, has worn out the physical and mental endurance of all the officers detailed by the Government to watch over him, and has shown a restless energy in the study of details affecting the soldiers' comfort and efficiency in the field that must prove of great value to us if his letters are not all pigeon-holed. It is not too much to say that Zalinski has seen more of soldier life in Europe than all the rest of our military attachés put together, and has done so because his previous record in our civil war has made him a welcome guest in quarters where a newly fledged graduate from West Point would have been treated as an intruder. Most of our military representatives here are not only very young and very inexperienced in the handling of troops, but lack the knowledge of language that is essential to conversation with European officers. Zalinski knows to-day far more of the secrets that make Germany the first of military nations than any one else, because German officers are pleased to meet one who has seen actual war, and has distinguished himself scientifically as well. Attachés who go abroad with no other qualification than their Academy diploma and a State Department passport are worse than useless, for they put us under obligations to foreign Governments for courtesies extended them, courtesies which in no way facilitate their learning anything of importance and which our Government can never adequately repay, excepting by an outlay of money for military display. But the worst feature of the present system is that when we do want to send one of our distinguished officers to European courts for the purpose of special reports, that officer finds his efforts at investigation hampered by the already accredited younger attachés, who naturally are jealous of their seniors, who come to poach upon what they deem to be their own particular preserves."

COMMANDER COSGROVE, of the G. A. R., did himself honor by his manly declaration on the subject of pensions before the State encampment of the Grand Army at Ellensburg, Washington, a few days ago. After saying that it was "much easier to play the demagogue on this subject than to boldly advance one's convictions," he protested against the service-pension scheme and took issue with the current claim about the Government's owing the old soldiers a debt which can never be paid. "The Government," he declared, "never did nor ever will owe us one farthing. When a man's country is in danger, he owes to it everything he has, even his life. When the war broke out, we owed our country the offer of our service, and when we enlisted and did our duty, we paid our country only what we owed it. For our services our country does not owe us a pension, and it is unpatriotic for us to ask it." In connection with this the New York Evening Post says: "It is only natural that the ex-soldiers should be an exceptionally prosperous class of the community. In the first place they were picked men, physically, to begin with, for otherwise they could never have entered the Army. Moreover, the weaker members of this picked class were long since eliminated, having yielded to the hardships of war, so that those who survive represent a physical average much superior to that of ordinary men of the same age. Consequently, it is only what was to have been expected when we find that the ex-soldiers, a quarter of a century after the close of the war, represent a better average of wealth and comfort, and contain 'a larger number of self-sustaining and prosperous citizens,' than any class of the community. These undoubted facts constitute the strongest possible argument against the wholesale pension schemes now urged, since they show that such schemes are nothing else than proposals to tax the whole body of citizens for the special benefit of a class which is already better off than the average."

The Samoa Times of April 19 has an account of the meeting held at Apia on April 16 by the representative rulers of Samoa, for the purpose of signing the new treaty. When the chiefs had assembled, a presentation of two large turtles was made by the King to Tamasese's people from Lufilufi and Lulumoga. A chief from Savali, named Pau, then spoke for two hours, reviewing the history of Samoa, and ending by saying: "We must have no more quarrelling in Samoa. We will in future be united under the new Government." Lomana, the representative of Tamasese's late followers, next

spoke, and was succeeded by Anae, a chief, who was formerly secretary to the Malietoa Government. He proceeded to read the long treaty. When he had finished, the King addressed the people, saying: "Many thanks must be rendered to God, having afforded us such a great opportunity as this, viz.: the assistance of the three Great Powers as regards their noble scheme now laid before us, 'the Samoan treaty.'" At the close of his speech the King said that the present meeting reminded him of former ones where promises had been made that the word "war" should be "buried deep under ground," which promises had not been kept, but he hoped that "such wavering acts will be blotted out even unto the end of the world." He then adjourned the meeting until the next day, when every man present was to speak his mind freely upon the articles of the treaty. The King closed by saying: "May you live long and prosper by the grace of God." Next morning, the reassembled chiefs made short speeches and unanimously approved the treaty. In the afternoon, the King sent a letter to the Consuls, stating that he was prepared to sign the treaty. This he did at 11 A. M., in presence of the representatives of Germany, Great Britain and the United States.

A RECENT number of *Le Yacht* gives an interesting analysis of the growth of the French shipping trade since the bounty law was passed in 1881, showing that the bounty system has been a decided failure, but M. Libbonne, the writer of the article in *Le Yacht*, attributes this to the fact that the bounties for mileage expire in 1890, and advocates the renewal of them at that date, as a means of preventing a further decrease in the French mercantile marine. During the four years ending with 1888 the steam tonnage of France increased only 0.27 per cent., while that of Italy increased 46 per cent., Germany 20 per cent., Great Britain 11.2 per cent., Spain 10 per cent., and the United States 4 per cent. At the present time the merchant marine of the fifteen chief nations in the world is distributed as follows:

Countries.	Sailing Vessels.			Steamers.			Total Tonnage, Multiplying by three, to get tonnage of steamers by three.	Rank.
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Rank.	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Rank.		
British Empire	6180	3,524,000	1	4895	6,873,000	1	25,429,000	1
France	920	245,000	8	490	740,000	2	2,466,000	4
Germany	1292	694,000	4	640	756,000	3	2,862,000	3
United States	3148	1,402,000	2	425	546,000	4	2,961,000	2
Spain	514	158,000	12	390	599,000	5	1,955,000	5
Italy	1643	563,000	3	201	284,000	6	1,416,000	6
Netherlands	390	106,000	10	149	191,000	7	727,000	7
Norway	2929	1,271,000	3	329	185,000	8	1,827,000	8
Sweden	1049	290,000	6	491	763,000	9	799,000	9
Austria	255	127,000	13	125	149,000	10	575,000	11
Denmark	198	116,000	14	106	140,000	11	530,000	12
Russia	997	278,000	7	220	139,000	12	696,000	10
Japan	150	40,000	15	172	134,000	13	444,000	14
Greece	823	246,000	5	84	63,000	14	545,000	13
Turkey	791	163,000	11	84	64,000	15	345,000	15

It will be observed that though the United States has only about 12 per cent. of the steam tonnage of Great Britain, she still stands No. 2 in the list. At the present rate of increase, however, she will in another year be outranked by Germany.

We published in the JOURNAL of May 10, a statement of the opinions of Secretary Proctor and General Schofield and Merritt on the subject of H. R. 8202, providing lineal promotion for subalterns. With reference to the statements of these officers, a 1st lieutenant of cavalry says in a letter to the "Publishers ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL":

Lieut. Swift's statement, or protest, is supported by the brigadier-general upon whose staff he has the honor to serve. If the Army is minding this sentiment of change in method of promotion for lieutenants, let the other lieutenants and brigadier-generals be heard from.

The case of Lieut. Mann, 7th Cav., it seems to me, may well be considered in this connection. He is now the senior 3d lieutenant in his corps, and has already lost much because of regimental promotion. Should he be promoted before the passage of the bill before Congress, which is more than probable, he would as a 1st lieutenant be still subject to promotion only in his own regiment, which will be slow indeed, for the 1st lieutenants of that regiment, and some of the captains, are not much older than he is and will have for a long time a low rank in the list of captains. He has suffered about all the life due to the old system, and then must suffer all those of the new, and while, unlike Lieut. Swift, he will be forced to take a position under a captain who should be junior to him, he will never, in all human probability, attain to a higher rank than captain, and as such will be commanded by officers rightfully his juniors.

General Schofield refers to the case of two lieutenants of the 2d Cavalry. Will you please inform your readers what effect continued regimental promotion is going to have upon these two lieutenants. Instead of being jumped by "fourteen more," they will be jumped by a much larger number. If we compare the rank of the captains of the 2d Cav. with that of captains of all the other cavalry regiments, it will be seen at a glance that the 1st lieutenants of the 2d, will inevitably be jumped by lieutenants in every one of the other regiments. I, and I think many others, would be pleased to have the opinions of the brigadier-generals other than General Merritt. Also of the other two major-generals. In fact to have a full and free discussion of this subject. Lieut. Swift says: "I submit that my commission in the Army gave me certain rights of promotion," etc. Every 2d lieutenant in the Service, who may consider that his chances for promotion are better under regimental than line promotion, could, with equal justice, submit that his "commission in the Army gave him" certain rights of promotion, which the new law would set aside. The question of examinations need no plea in its favor, for there are no opponents.

Another correspondent asks that we should call attention to the fact that there are three second

lieutenants in the 14th and 4th Infantry, who have been overslaughed by over 80 of their juniors.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

COLONEL W. F. DRUM, U. S. A., has returned to St. Paul from a trip to Duluth, Minn.

COLONEL E. D. JUDD, U. S. A., retired, is a recent arrival at the Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

LIEUTENANT G. K. HUNTER, 3d U. S. Cavalry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at San Antonio, Texas.

GENERAL E. A. CARR, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Wingate, N. M., from a visit to the Zuni Reservation.

LIEUTENANT GEO. H. PATTEN, 22d U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Totten, N. D.

LIEUTENANT G. O. SQUIER, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort McHenry, Md., on Sunday from a short leave.

ADJUTANT H. L. HARRIS, 1st Artillery, left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., early in the week on a short visit to friends.

ADJUTANT C. B. SATTERLEE, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks, D. C., on Monday, to be absent for a week.

ASSISTANT SURGEON CHAS. F. MASON, U. S. A., lately visiting in New York City, is shortly due at Fort Logan, Col.

LIEUTENANT HARRY R. LEE, 11th U. S. Infantry, of Sackett's Harbor, made a pleasant visit to Fort Ontario, N. Y., this week.

MAJOR TULLY McUREA, 5th U. S. Artillery, and command are expected to arrive at Fort Canby, Washington, early next week.

CAPTAIN E. J. McCLERNAND, 2d U. S. Cavalry, a recent arrival at Boise Barracks, Idaho, will soon leave there for Fort Lowell, Ariz.

MAJOR JOHN D. HALL, Surgeon, U. S. A., returned to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., this week from a short tour of duty at Governor's Island, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT CORNELIUS GARDENEA, 19th U. S. Infantry, a recent arrival at Fort Wayne, Mich., has taken charge of the garrison school there.

COLONEL R. N. BATCHELDER, U. S. A., on duty in New York City, visited Fort Leavenworth this week as a member of the Military Prison Board.

CAPTAIN EDWARD FIELD, 4th U. S. Artillery, will visit Augusta, Ga., in June to instruct the State troops, which will then be encamped there.

COLONEL H. C. CORBIN, U. S. A., is prominently mentioned in connection with the secretaryship of the World's Fair to be held in Chicago in 1893.

LIEUTENANT A. C. SHARPE, 22d U. S. Infantry, called from Fort A. Lincoln by the death of his only daughter, is expected to rejoin early in June.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. S. CASEY, 1st U. S. Infantry, is expected soon in San Francisco to report to Gen. Miles for assignment to a station in California.

LIEUTENANT COLVILLE P. TERRETT, 8th U. S. Infantry, has been to Madison and Americus, Ga., to see if there are any mykric recruits in their vicinity.

CAPTAIN J. R. MYRICK, 3d U. S. Artillery, is in command at Fort McHenry, Md., during the absence on a few weeks' leave of Lieut.-Col. L. L. Livingston.

LIEUTENANT H. L. ROBERTS, 19th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., early in the week from a short leave taken soon after his arrival from Texas.

CAPTAIN D. H. KISZIE, 5th U. S. Artillery, lately at Fort Douglas, Utah, has now got his light battery settled into quarters at the Presidio of San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT H. C. CABELL, 14th U. S. Infantry, lately appointed A. D. C. to Gen. John Gibbon, is an able young officer, who was graduated from West Point in 1883.

CAPTAIN F. B. HAMILTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, who has been at Monroeville, O., for some weeks past, is expected to return to Fort Adams, R. I., about the middle of June.

THE G. C. M. at Fort Buford, N. D., for the trial of Lieut. C. C. Walcutt, jr., 8th U. S. Cavalry, organized on Monday, Lieut.-Col. J. S. Conrad, 22d Infantry, presiding.

MAJOR WM. H. FORWOOD, Surgeon, U. S. A., is expected in Washington, D. C., early next week for duty at the Soldiers' Home. He has just relinquished duty at Fort Snelling.

COLONEL C. H. SMITH, 19th U. S. Infantry, and his command are now comfortably settled at Fort Wayne, near Detroit, Mich., and do not object to the change from Texas.

MR. FREDERICK PAULDING, the distinguished actor, well known in the Army, has been seriously ill, but is now convalescing, at his home, 110 West 125th street, New York City.

CAPTAIN A. H. MERRILL, 1st U. S. Artillery, who was on duty at the Headquarters Department of the East, New York City, many years ago, is a recent arrival at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

COLONELS J. H. BAXTER and A. A. Woodhull, U. S. A., spent a pleasant week at Nashville, Tenn., in attendance upon the sessions of the American Medical Association, which opened on Monday.

LIEUTENANT THOS. RIDGWAY, 5th U. S. Artillery, who was detained at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., after the departure of his regiment, was expected to reach San Francisco the latter part of this week.

LIEUTENANT L. P. DAVISON, 11th U. S. Infantry, who recently completed a tour of torpedo duty at Wille's Point and latterly has been on leave, has joined Sanderson's company at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT H. S. COLE, 3d U. S. Infantry, has returned to St. Paul from a visit to Fort Sully, S. D.

LIEUTENANT A. B. FOSTER, 19th U. S. Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Brady, Mich.

LIEUTENANT W. B. GORDON, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., visited in New York and Brooklyn this week.

CAPTAIN H. I. RAYMOND, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., visited friends at 148 East 86th st., New York City, this week.

GENERAL O. B. WILCOX, U. S. A., visited in New York City this week, and many old friends were glad to see him.

MAJOR W. L. KELLOGG, 19th U. S. Infantry, left Fort Porter, N. Y., on Monday on a short visit to Cleveland, Ohio.

LIEUTENANT A. S. McNUTT, 9th U. S. Inf., expects to leave Fort Verde, Ariz., next week to spend a month on leave.

LIEUTENANT H. L. RIPLEY, 3d U. S. Cav., will leave San Antonio the latter part of this week for Fort Brown, Texas.

GENERAL OGAMA is the Minister of War and Admiral Kubavama Sukenore the Minister of Marine in the new Japanese Cabinet.

LIEUTENANT C. G. LYMAN, 2d U. S. Cav., was expected to leave the Presidio of San Francisco this week on a two months' vacation.

SECRETARY OF War Proctor, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., and other prominent officers, visited the forts in New York Harbor on Tuesday.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught, en route from India to England, arrived at Victoria, B. C., May 21. Canada has on its best bib and tucker.

JUDGE ADVOCATE ASA BIRD GARDINER, U. S. A., LL. D., was among the officials present this week at the Episcopal Convention at Garden City, L. I.

LIEUTENANT G. N. CHASE, 4th U. S. Infantry, who has been recuperating for some time past at Lancaster, Cal., has had his leave extended one month.

LIEUTENANT FRANK TAYLOR, 14th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Taylor, of Washington, D. C., spent a few days at Davis Island, N. Y. H., last week, visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Patterson.

CHAPLAIN G. W. SIMPSON, U. S. A., and family have been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer at Fort Sidney, Neb., the lady being the daughter of the chaplain. Chaplain Simpson goes to Fort Shaw.

THE San Antonio Express, referring to the arrival of the 23d U. S. Infantry, says: "Col. Henry M. Black, the new post commander, is a man of stalwart frame and pleasant address and looks every inch the gallant soldier his record proves him to be."

A CERTIFIED copy of the will of Jefferson Davis was filed in New York this week, as the executors desire ancillary letters testamentary so that they may push a claim against D. Appleton and Co., publishers, which arises out of the publication of the testator's memoirs.

CAPTAIN LEONARD HAY, 9th U. S. Infantry, lately visiting at Springfield, Ill., was to sail for Antwerp, May 21, on the steamer *Waeleland*. He will return in September. While abroad his address will be care Drexel, Harges and Co., 31 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, France.

MR. R. A. DRAHMS, of Sonoma, Cal., in a recent letter puts in his claim as the youngest enlisted soldier of the war. He was born in 1849, enlisted in Co. B, 7th Illinois Cavalry, March 28, 1864, as a private, being then 15, but served six months in the regiment before enlistment, being then in his 14th year.

PROBATE of the will dated Oct. 16, 1889, of the late Mrs. Fuzi George of 6 Queen Street, Mayfair, who died on Jan. 12 last, aged 75 years, has been granted to the executors, the Duke of Cambridge (her husband) and Lieut.-Gen. Richard Bateson, of the Ranger's Lodge, Hyde Park, equerry to the said Duke, by whom the value of the testatrix's personal estate has been sworn at £12,763 13s.

THERE is something peculiarly appropriate, says the New York Tribune, in the fact that the leading general and vassal sovereign of the Emperor of Abyssinia, who claims to be able to trace his descent in an unbroken line to the Biblical Queen of Sheba, should be a woman. The lady is Queen Jostero Mastero, and she commands the magnificent Gallia Cavalry Division of Menelek's army.

GENERAL SHERMAN and Miss Sherman were among the numerous guests present at the marriage, May 17, of Mr. Walter Demrosch to Miss Blaine, daughter of the Secretary of State. A despatch says: "Col. Coppinger, U. S. A., did not come on to the wedding, as his grief is yet too fresh. His little boys, Blaine and Connor, were made a great deal of by the guests. Blaine held his aunt's bouquet during the service."

THE Breeze, a lively paper published at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, referring to the efforts of Lieut. Walter Howe, U. S. A., to bring the cadet battalion up to an efficient standard, says: "Compare the condition of our college battalion at the present time, with its condition one year ago, and judge for yourself. There is enthusiasm among the cadets. The battalion is as much of a credit to the school and commandant this year, as it was a discredit last. The pupil depends largely upon his teacher for inspiration."

THE Omaha Bee, referring to the recent passage through the city of the 1st U. S. Artillery, says: "The officers and men were as fine a looking body of men as could be found in any regiment in the country, while every one of the ladies, even those advanced in years, were really beautiful. Col. Langdon, in command, is a pleasant, genial and courtly soldier. He has regular features, ruddy countenance and steel gray hair. At Cheyenne the regiment was serenaded by the band of the 17th Infantry and met by Col. H. R. Mizer and a number of officers. At Sidney Col. Henry W. Morrow met them with the band of the 21st Infantry and gave them a grand serenade."

GENERAL C. H. SMITH, U. S. A., left Fort Wayne, Mich., this week on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT A. M. HUNTER, 4th U. S. Art., on leave from Fort Barrancas, Fla., is visiting at Clinton, Ill.

LIEUTENANT THOS. F. DAVIS, 15th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Randall, S. D.

SAN ANTONIO is loath to part with the genial Maj. Arthur, of the Pay Department, U. S. A., who goes to St. Paul for new station.

GOVERNOR J. K. TOOLE, of Montana, and bride, nee Rosecrans, registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday.

THE venerable Gen. Hannibal Day, U. S. A., visited New York City this week, making his headquarters at the Everett House.

GENERAL J. R. BROOKE, U. S. A., and Lieut. F. W. Roe, A. D. C., have returned to Omaha from a pleasant visit to Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City, etc.

LIEUTENANT H. C. DAVIS, 3d U. S. Art., on leave from Washington Barracks, will prolong his leave at Ridgeway, S. C., for some time to come on account of sickness.

CAPTAIN R. H. MONTGOMERY, 5th U. S. Cav., recruiting officer, New York City, is a recent visitor to Burlington, Vt., in search of likely material for service in the Army.

COLONELS CHAS. H. ALDEN and John S. Billings, U. S. A., will spend a portion of the summer in Europe and attend the International Medical Congress at Berlin in August next.

LIEUTENANTS W. P. DUVAL and C. B. Wheeler, 5th U. S. Artillery, lately relieved from duty at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., have taken up their residence for the present at 157 Madison avenue, New York City.

MAJOR WILLIAM SINCLAIR, 2d U. S. Artillery, commandant of Fort Warren, Mass., left there on Monday on a short leave, the command devolving during his absence upon Capt. A. C. Taylor, 2d Artillery.

LIEUTENANT E. ST. J. GREBLE, 2d U. S. Artillery, will leave Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., about the middle of June and spend until the latter part of August on leave, when he will join at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe.

GENERAL W. D. WHIFFLE, U. S. A., by special request, reviewed the 14th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., at its armory in Brooklyn on Thursday evening of this week. There was a large attendance and the regiment did well.

MRS. LANGDON, wife of Col. L. L. Langdon, 1st U. S. Artillery, recently of the Presidio of San Francisco, has, since her return East, been visiting her parents at 75 2d place, Brooklyn, and will remain there till the latter part of June.

CAPTAIN IRA QUINBY, 11th U. S. Infantry, arrived at Fort Niagara, N. Y., on Tuesday, with his company from Fort Columbus, for a month's practice at the excellent rifle ranges there. The company will then return to Madison Barracks, pleased to be "home again."

THE General Court to meet at Tucson, Ariz., June 10 for the trial of Capt. A. E. Milmore, U. S. A., is a notable one, not only for the rank of its members but for the long distances some of them have to go to reach the place of meeting. Capt. Milmore is at present in New York City, having recently been ordered to duty with Col. R. N. Batchelder, depot quartermaster.

A "SPECIAL" from El Paso, referring to the departure of Lieut.-Col. Anson Mills, 4th U. S. Cavalry, from Fort Bliss, says: "He had returned from his leave at the City of Mexico, where he has been for the past month to aid of the 'Mills dam,' commonly called, but really the international dam across the Rio Grande at this point. Col. Mills will still retain his property interests here and continue to work in El Paso's material interests the same in the future as in the past."

THE meeting of General Sherman with General Joe Wheeler in the House of Representatives last week, recalls the anecdote, that one day on the march, when Wheeler's cavalry was in front of Sherman's army, the latter asked an old darkey who had strayed into camp: "Tell me, uncle, what sort of man is this General Wheeler?" "Well, master, he ain't a very big man, but for gittin' around sudden like and fighting all de time, he's powerful." Gen. Sherman, as he now laughingly admits, had air-aidy come to that conclusion about his active enemy.

A WASHINGTON despatch to the New York Herald referring to the charges against Capt. A. E. Milmore, U. S. A., lately at Tucson, Ariz., says: It has been discovered that the large rental for office quarters charged the Government have gone into his own pockets; that the pay rolls contain the names of several members of his household, his wife being designated as his clerk, and his chambermaid as messenger or laborer. There are other transactions of a doubtful character. These irregularities, it is said, date back to the time of his station in St. Louis three years ago, when, it has lately been discovered, he was connected with some transactions which resulted in considerable loss to the Government.

A NEW YORK CITY correspondent referring to the announcement of the engagement of Lieut. James Watson Benton, 9th U. S. Cavalry, and Miss Edie Wharton Henry, writes: "Lieut. Benton is the son of Col. Benton, a former prominent officer of the Ordnance Department; a grandson of James Watson Webb. His uncles, Gen. Andy Webb and Edward Webb, are well known in New York and elsewhere. Miss Henry is the daughter of Gen. Guy V. Henry, a granddaughter of Major W. S. Henry, formerly of the Army, and a descendant of D. D. Tompkins, Governor of New York and Vice President of the U. S., and of Smith Thompson, Secretary of the Navy and Judge of the Supreme Court of the U. S., as well as of the Setons and Livingstons—making the matter not only an Army affair but the State of New York being well represented."

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE is preparing a memorial of the late Emperor Napoleon and the Prince Imperial.

GENERAL W. W. H. DAVIS delivered an interesting historical address at the Centennial of Easton, Pa., May 5, 1890.

ALAN ARTHUR, son of the late President Arthur, has no taste in the direction of politics. All his predilections are social.

THE young Emperor of Berlin puts on his cards in plain Gothic letters: "Wilhelm, German Emperor and King of Prussia."

MR. JOHN WAILING, one of the faithful and efficient general service clerks of Army Headquarters, has been promoted from Class 1 to Class 2.

COLONEL R. H. HALL, U. S. A., recently at Fort Leavenworth on the Military Prison Board, will spend a few weeks in the East on leave before returning to Los Angeles.

JULIA HONORE GRANT, the 16-year-old daughter of Minister Fred Grant, can speak Spanish, German and French. She will make up for the time lost by her historic grandfather, the "silent man."

CAPTAIN R. B. BENHAM, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., after a short but pleasant tour at Sackett's Harbor, will soon leave for New York to take charge of medical matters at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island.

PRINCE BISMARCK intends to devote the remainder of his days to making himself comfortable. He has dismissed his physician and intends hereafter to smoke as much as he pleases and to drink what he likes.

THERE is somewhat of an increase of late in the number of trials of Army officers by Court martial, the latest being Lieut. J. A. Swift, Signal Corps, U. S. A., who is to be tried by a court which meets at Fort Monroe, Va., for certain irregularities in his accounts.

GENERAL HENRY L. ABBOT, Col. W. P. Craigbill, Gen. C. B. Comstock, Col. D. C. Houston and G. L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., composing the New York Harbor Line Board, met in New York this week to listen to the suggestions of property owners regarding the fixing of the harbor lines along the Harlem River.

THE Vancouver Independent of May 14 says: "Capt. H. S. Howe, 17th Inf., Fort Bridger, and wife are the guests of their daughter, the wife of Capt. C. H. Ingalls, Gen. Gibbon reviewed the 1st Regt., O. N. G., at Portland, last week, and in the evening he and staff were banqueted in style. Several officers of the 14th Inf. also participated in the grand affair."

THE San Antonio Express says: "The young ladies, and some of the old ones, both in the city and the garrison, are quite crushed when they begin to realize that Lieut. Geo. T. Langhorne, 31 U. S. Cavalry, leaves next week. They say it is a perfect shame that anyone with such winning ways, such youth and grace as his should blush (is that a habit of the lieutenant's?) unseen and waste his sweetness on the desert air around Fort Ringgold."

IN 1878, says a German paper, Prince Bismarck was on his way from Friedrichsruhe to Berlin. At a small station Von Caprivi took the same train and was introduced to the Chancellor by a common acquaintance. Bismarck and Caprivi conversed earnestly together all the rest of the way to Berlin. In the evening of the same day Bismarck said to a friend who called at the Chancellor's palace to welcome him back to town: "I have often thought about my successor and wondered who he would be. To-day I met him."

THE physician of the Harlem hospital had a patient with a leg fractured in five places by a horse car. A large piece of bone, shell shaped and fully four inches square, was taken from the leg. At first it was thought the leg would have to be amputated. The fractured bones were fastened together with a fine silver wire and thus drawn together. They have now healed and the leg is practically saved. The wire still holds the broken bones together. The man will be able to leave the hospital in two or three weeks with his leg in good condition.

THE United Service Club of New York now has among its members 125 officers of the Army, 17 of the Navy, 75 members of the National Guard, 25 ex-Volunteers, and 8 officers of foreign services. Its officers are: President—Bvt. Brig. Gen. Gilbert H. McKibben; Vice-President—Lieut. Col. Richard Loder, U. S. A.; Secretary—Capt. Henry T. Aspinwall; Treasurer—Capt. Wm. J. Maudslo; Board of Governors (with the officers)—Maj. Generals Martin T. McMahon, Joseph W. Plume; Lieut. Colonel Chas. N. Swift; Major Francis S. Dodge, U. S. A.; Captains Jas. B. Hickey, U. S. A.; Wm. Mitchell, U. S. A.; Lieutenants Garland N. Whistler, U. S. A.; Thomas H. Stevens, U. S. N.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a clipping from the N. Y. Sun, containing a most extraordinary yarn concerning Nicholas P. Hartman, of 1,049 Bedford ave., Brooklyn, of whom we are told that he "has the distinction of being the youngest man in the United States to hold a regular colonel's commission." He is the commander of the Washington Military Co. of Washington, D. C., and gained this honor through his wonderful proficiency in the regular manual movements with the sword and the musket. "This precocious colonel must be a direct descendant of Baron Munchausen, if he is responsible for the stories the Sun tells about him. It says: 'After leaving the public school young Hartman spent four years in a business life, when in 1836 the attention of Col. Fred. Grant was attracted to him by his unusual military attainments. Through Col. Grant's influence he was appointed to West Point under Gen. Robt. P. Barker. (Owing to defective eyesight he was not eligible to the regular course) but remained there, pursuing a special course in tactics. While there the West Point Military Co. was organized. It was composed of 24 officers of the various classes, selected for their proficiency in drill, and was an independent company. On June 2, 1837, Hartman was made captain of this company.'

AMONG the Philadelphians who sail on the *Etruria* on May 24, are Mrs. W. S. King, wife of Col. W. S. King, U. S. A., her daughter, Miss Gertrude King, and her son, Mr. Edward King.

THE following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lieut. J. A. Dapray, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Lewis Merriam, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Leonard Wood, Med. Dept.; Capt. John W. Pullman, A. Q. M.; Major David B. McKibbin, retired; Brig.-Gen. P. St. Geo. Cooke, retired; Captain J. B. Babcock, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John H. Beacom, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. L. Roberts, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John P. Finley, Signal Corps; Col. C. H. Smith, 19th Inf.

THE Secretary of the Navy has approved the findings and sentence in the court martial case of Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Parker, executive officer of the *Iroquois*, who was found guilty on a charge of drunkenness and sentenced to suspension from rank and duty for eighteen months, and to retain his present number on the list of lieutenant-commanders during that time. The testimony in this case showed that on the return of the *Iroquois* to San Francisco after her memorable voyage, when she drifted unmanageable from the equator to the Aleutian Islands, Lieut. Comdr. Parker and many other officers and men were ill from the hardships they had passed through. The physicians prescribed stimulants for Lieut. Comdr. Parker, and though not an intemperate man, he took too much, and was one day unable to appear on duty.

Few people know perhaps that the staunchest teetotaler in New York is at the head of its police force. To a rigid adherence to his chosen motto—chosen when he was a young and ambitious lad and never swerved from since—that there are "no rounds of drinks in the ladder that leads to success," Superintendent Murray modestly ascribes the greater share of his success in the world. He never parades this sentiment, and hence does not get credit for it, but once in a confidential mood he told the story of how, lying grievously wounded on the battle-field of Bull Run, he was picked out for amputation by an ambulance surgeon, who, thinking to brace up his courage and his strength offered him his canteen. "It is whiskey," the surgeon said, when it was pushed away. "That," gasped the wounded man, "is the reason I don't want it," and the surgeon retreated in wonder. "But," said the superintendent in telling the story, "I kept my leg."

THE Senate Committee on Military Affairs in their report favoring the appointment of James M. Williams to the retired list of the Army, say: "A system like the military, which is founded upon unquestioning obedience, becomes of necessity technical in its spirit and administration, with little chance for equity to modify the strict letter of regulations and law; and while it fosters the noblest, permits the exercise of the most ignoble qualities of human character. During the closing years of his service Capt. Williams was the victim of this permissory and legalized injustice. In 1871, while stationed at Fort Bayard, N. Mex., Captain Williams allowed the forage savings of his company to be applied to the purchase of lumber and other materials which were needed for the reconstruction and repair of quarters that were dilapidated and unfit for shelter and use. The rebuilding and repair occurred under the eye of the commanding officer of the post, and remained unquestioned for more than a year, when an officer, who was afterwards dishonorably dismissed the Service for infamous crimes clearly proven, discovered a technical irregularity on the part of Capt. Williams and preferred charges against him. His sentence to be cashiered surrounded what was at most a technical, and might even be termed a virtuous, violation of law, with all the opprobrium and disgrace which can be made to attach to the wilful commission of an infamous crime. This sentence was never carried into effect, but it was left for months to hang over the head of this gallant officer, whose nervous system was shattered by years of suffering from his wounds, until, smarting under the outrage of such legalized injustice, he resigned. This case is exceptional in its meritorious features."

REAR-ADMIRAL R. N. STEMBEL, U. S. N., sailed for Havre, May 17, on the steamer *La Gascogne*.

REAR ADMIRAL A. L. CASE, U. S. N., registered at the Clarendon Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday.

CHIEF ENGINEER LOUIS J. ALLEN, U. S. Navy, has joined the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution.

LIEUTENANT-FREDERIC SINGER, of the Naval Intelligence Office, is in Providence, R. I., this week on official business.

THE marriage of Assistant Engineer F. W. Hibbs, U. S. N., to Miss Nilson, is announced to take place at Mare Island Navy-yard, June 3.

COMMANDER BOWMAN H. McALLA, U. S. N., is a recent guest at the Brevort House, New York City, en route to Newport, R. I., with his family.

COMMODORE SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, Captain N. H. Farquhar, and Commander W. M. Folger, U. S. N., registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday.

PAY DIRECTOR GILBERT E. THORNTON has been ordered to take charge of the Navy Pay Office at New York as the successor of Pay Insp. Stewart, appointed paymaster-general. Pay Director Edward May, in charge of the Norfolk Pay Office, has been ordered to succeed Pay Director Thornton in Washington, and Pay Insp. Clark will probably go to Norfolk.

PAYMASTER JOSEPH FOSTER, U. S. N., in a recent speech before Storer Post, G. A. R., at Portsmouth, N. H., eloquently advocated the naming of a new school-house in honor of Gen. William Whipple, one of the patriots of the Revolution, and a signer of the "Declaration of Independence." Many incidents in Gen. Whipple's life were recalled and portrayed with graphic vividness, and with an eloquence which showed that Paymaster Foster was impressed with the grandness of his theme, and the justness of his proposition. We have a living Gen. Whipple who would be an excellent sponsor for a school or any other institution designed to guide the young in the right path.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER GEORGE E. IDE, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

NO DECISION has yet been reached in regard to the selection of a successor to Captain Sampson, who gives up the superintendency of the Naval Academy at the end of the present Academic year to take command of the new cruiser *San Francisco*, but the impression is growing that Captain R. L. Phythian will be given this important command.

THE House Committee on Claims has agreed to report a bill appropriating \$40,579 to be paid to the assignees of the late John Roach, the shipbuilder, being part of the amount which was withheld for various reasons by Secretary Whitney in payment for the gunboat *Dolphin*. The bill has been before the committee for some time, and was made a party issue, the Democrats voting against the bill and the Republicans for it.

SEVERAL important changes in the stations of officers of the Pay Corps of the Navy, incident to the appointment of Pay Inspector Stewart as Paymaster-General, have been ordered. Pay Director Gilbert E. Thornton, for the past two years in charge of the Navy Pay Office in Washington, goes to New York to succeed the new Paymaster-General, and Pay Director Edward May comes to the Pay Office in Washington, leaving the Norfolk office open for some one yet to be selected. Pay Inspector Ambrose J. Clark, now abroad, may be assigned to this office.

WITH the retirement of Comdr. Allan D. Brown and Ensign B. C. Dent, now undergoing examination by the Naval Retiring Board in Washington, the number of vacancies in the line of the Navy available for the coming graduation class will be increased to 14, including two prospective between now and June 30. Three vacancies in the grade of assistant engineer are assured, and there will probably be five vacancies in the Marine Corps. Two of the latter now exist, and the other three are expected by the retirement of Capt. A. S. Taylor, and resignations of Lieuts. H. K. Gillman, and Carroll Mercer.

THE N. Y. Evening Post says of the new Paymaster General of the Navy: "The prompt nomination of Edwin Stewart as Paymaster General of the Navy, which the President made, is one of his very best. Mr. Stewart's long service has been unusually varied and extremely creditable, both ashore and afloat. He served through the war, and has since been on duty in the Brooklyn Navy-yard and in the Navy Pay Office in this city as Pay Inspector. The resignation of Paymr.-Gen. Looker brought him the rank of Pay Director, and from this he has been taken to fill Looker's place, which is the highest in this branch of the Service; and we believe it is conceded by all who know Mr. Stewart that a better selection could not have been made, though he goes up over many heads. President Harrison has not distinguished himself, in our estimation, as a seeker after merit for high places, but in this case at least he has managed to put the right man in the right place."

KATE FIELD says: Senator Chandler seems to have as much sense as sentiment, and when these qualities exist like Siamese twins in the same human being, the constituents represented by them are to be congratulated. He wants a statue of John P. Hale erected before the State House at Concord. He wants it to be of the same size as that of Daniel Webster now standing in the State House yard. Thereupon he orders the statue, informs the Governor and Council of New Hampshire that the great Abolitionist's counterfeit presentment will be placed for unveiling in September, 1890, and asks for its acceptance. Senator Chandler puts his hand into his own pocket. He is a citizen to whom his State may point with satisfaction. The following tablets are suggested:

Look on this Statue—

GENERAL STARK.
Cost \$50,000 in hard cash.
Noted by the United States
Senate out of the National
Treasury.

And Then on That—

JOHN P. HALE.
Nobody knows the cost; no-
body cares. Paid for by Wil-
liam R. Chandler, and given
to the State.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

The Army and Military Academy Appropriation bills are now in the hands of Conference Committees, and ere another week elapses will probably be in shape for the signature of the President. The conferees on the Army bill are: Senate—Messrs. Allison, Plumb and Gorman; House—Messrs. Catehoun, Rockwell, Osborne and Spinola. On the Military Academy bill: Senate—Messrs. Allison, Farwell and Call; House—Messrs. Spooner, Lansing, Sander, Wheeler and Robertson.

The illness of Senator Manderson has caused a further postponement by the Senate Military Committee of the Seven Regiment Artillery bill. The only business transacted by the committee was the adoption of favorable reports on S. 2080, to restore and retire Thomas H. Carpenter, formerly Captain 17th Inf.; S. 3037, authorizing the appointment of an assistant sword master at the Military Academy; and, adversely, S. 367, to restore and retire Henry Raymond, formerly Capt. 18th Inf.

Senator Hawley has recommended an amendment to the Fortification Bill appropriating \$25,000 for the purchase of machine guns of small arms calibre.

The Naval Appropriation bill as reported this week from the Senate Naval Committee, is rather disappointing to those interested in seeing liberal provision made for new ships, and especially to Senator Hale and other of his colleagues on the Naval Committee who in the beginning of the session attempted to map out the future policy of naval construction by bringing in a bill for battle ships. The committee not only did not increase the number of battle ships, as Senator Hale so strongly advocated, but made few increases in other directions, two torpedo boats being the sum total of vessels provided for in addition to the three battle ships and one cruiser allowed by the House. It is to be regretted that more torpedo boats were not recommended, for there can be no question of the great need for this class of vessels.

The liberal appropriations required for pensions, and the opposition to extensive appropriations for new vessels which has been pouring in from many

sources since the scare given to tax-payers by the Policy Board report, is the only reason heard from members of the committee for not making more liberal allowance for the increase of the Navy.

The net increase made to the Naval Appropriation bill by the Senate Committee is \$489,650, the additions being: Torpedo cruiser, 750 tons, speed of not less than 23 knots, exclusive of armament, \$350,000; torpedo boat, \$125,000; armor plates for the test of projectiles, \$50,000; repairing dock at Brooklyn, increased from \$100,000 to \$125,000; testing torpedoes, \$10,000; pumps for dry dock, Norfolk yard, \$15,000; repairs to sectional dock, Mare Island yard, \$15,000; repairs to granite slips and extension of ways at New York and Norfolk yards, so as to permit the launching of the cruisers *Maine* and *Texas*, \$13,000; improving machinery plant under Bureau of Steam Engineering, Boston yard, \$40,000; the appropriation for this purpose at the Mare Island yard is increased from \$40,000 to \$60,000; for the purchase of land to open King George street, Annapolis, \$3,500; the appropriation for the special course of study of naval cadets is increased from \$2,500 to \$5,000.

The following provisions of the House bill are stricken out: For lake surveys in connection with ocean surveys; for rebuilding shops destroyed by fire in Portsmouth (N. H.) yard; for improvements to granite dry dock at Boston yard; for improving plant at Portsmouth yard, \$50,000; for improving plant at Boston yard and building and repairing shops, \$50,000.

The Senate Naval Committee on Wednesday last agreed to report favorably the bill appropriating \$200,000 toward the construction of a drydock at Algiers, La. The other feature of the bill providing for the establishment of a navy-yard at that place as recommended by the board appointed to select a site on the Gulf Coast was stricken out. This was the only business transacted by the committee.

The House Naval Committee did not hold a session this week.

A meeting of the House Military Committee was held on Tuesday last, and a number of private bills disposed of, none, however, of interest to the Army. The following bills were passed by the Senate May 17:

Senate bill 1160, To pay the assignees of John Roach \$38,846 for extra work on the *Puritan*, and \$20,724 for wharfage, etc., of Roanoke.

H. Res. 98, Authorizing Rear Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin to accept a snuff box from the Czar of Russia.

S. 3045, To pay widow of Rear Admiral David McDougal the difference between the pay allowed her husband as a commodore on the retired list and a rear admiral on the retired list.

S. 3453, Appropriating \$200,000 for the construction of a timber dry dock at Port Royal, S. C., Naval Station.

S. 3546, Appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of a statue of Gen. Grant in Washington.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

H. R. 10987, Mr. Sanford, Appropriates \$150,000 to establish the Grant Memorial Home at Mount McGregor, New York.

H. R. 10195, Mr. Tucker (by request). Appropriates \$70,000 to purchase 920 acres of land in Appomattox County, Va., upon which Gen. Lee's batteries were planted, and was cleared for action by Gen. Rosser, awaiting the arrival of Lee's infantry, when intercepted at the Court House by Gen. Grant, resulting in a surrender, as Lee was endeavoring to reach this intended battle field, at the foot of Pilot Mountain, and abounding in great springs and streams of fine water, for the purpose of erecting at or near such great springs a hospital for the treatment of the invalid soldiers of the Army for consumption or pulmonary, or other disease or debility.

BILLS ON THE SENATE CALENDAR.

- S. 197, Relief of Dr. John B. Read.
- S. 33, Repair of Fort Marion, Fla.
- S. 538, To further increase the naval establishment. (This bill is now pending in the Senate Appropriation Committee as a proposed amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill.)
- S. 727, Relief of Rear Admiral Philip C. Johnson.
- H. R. —, To transfer Revenue Marine to the Navy.
- S. 74, Sea coast defence; and S. 1230, Gun foundry on Pacific slope. (These two bills have been offered as amendments to the Fortification bill now being considered by the Senate Committee on Appropriations.)
- S. 1753, To relieve certain apollated or enlisted men of Navy and Marine Corps from charge of desertion.
- S. R. 50, Accepting a battle sword of the late Capt. S. C. Reed, tendered as a gift by his son.
- S. 333, Relating to the retirement of mates.
- S. 376, Purchase of a lot in St. Augustine, Fla., for military purposes.
- S. 2648, Granting right of way for railroad purposes through Fort Riley.
- S. 3261, Relief of Major G. C. Goodloe, U. S. M. C.
- S. 192, Appointment of Board of Trustees for the Naval Academy.
- S. 3418, To increase the retired pay of Rear Admiral Jouett.
- S. 336, Relief of Major D. N. Bash, Pay Dept., U. S. A.
- S. 900, Retirement of certain class of officers of the Navy.
- S. 1111, Reviving grade of lieutenant general.
- S. 3508, Authorizing purchase of portrait of Capt. S. C. Reid.
- S. 728, Recognizing merits of Chief Engr. Geo. W. Melville and other officers and men of Jeannette Expedition.
- S. 1923, Relief of widow of late Surg.-Gen. Jas. C. Palmer, U. S. Navy.
- S. 861, Relief of Lieut.-Col. M. P. Small, Sub. Dept.
- H. R. 6845, Relief of Lieut. O. M. Carter, Engr. Corps.
- H. R. 8235, To prevent desertions from the Army.

BILLS ON THE HOUSE CALENDAR.

- H. R. 474, Relief of retired list of the Army.
- H. R. 3367, Monument to memory of victims of prison ship at Fort Green, Brooklyn.
- H. R. 7493, To increase pay and allowances of Army officers after 20 years' service in one grade.
- H. R. 5413, Retirement of certain class of Navy officers.
- H. R. 6454, Establishment of National Military Park at Chickamauga.
- S. 578, To increase pay of acting hospital stewards.
- H. R. 7996, Including non-commissioned officers in Secs. 1216 and 1235, R. S., in relation to issue of certificates of merit to enlisted men of the Army.
- H. R. 8077, Establishment of military post at Eagle Pass, Texas.
- H. R. 28, To effect a rearrangement of grades in the Subsistence Dept.
- H. R. 7974, To establish U. S. sea coast and frontier reserve.
- H. R. 8151, To promote efficiency of militia.
- H. R. 7022, Relief of Maj. J. W. Wham, Pay Dept., U. S. A.
- H. R. 4409, Relief of assignees of John Roach.
- S. 10 4, To restore J. Hollis McHarris to retired list of Army.
- H. R. 5323, To restore Tender Ten Eyck to his former rank in the Army.
- H. Res. 55, To inscribe names of sharpshooters and military service instruction medalists in Army Register, and authorizing the wearing of their decorations.
- S. 540, To amend Secs. 1529 and 1530 in regard to naming naval vessels.

THE ARMY CANTEN.

In pursuance of our policy of allowing an open discussion of all matters affecting the interests of the Service, we have published criticisms upon the canteen sent to us by Army officers. In spite of these and what has been said in Congress concerning them, we believe that the canteen system is of great advantage to any garrison and should be sustained. The post traders have had their day. The exorbitant prices they charged for inferior goods has always been a serious grievance. They took advantage of their position and of the wants of the garrison. The canteen is able to supply the wants of all at one-third to one-half the prices charged by the trader. A canteen is not, under the Regulations of the Army, a saloon or a drinking place. It is a place of supplies for the whole garrison. These supplies are purchased by the canteen officer at wholesale prices and sold to the people of the garrison at the lowest possible profits. These profits are expended in the interest of the men; therefore it is evident that the system is a twofold benefit to the enlisted soldiers, viz.: It supplies them better goods at much lower prices than the trader charged for an inferior article, and they share the profits. The canteen is destined to occupy a greater field of usefulness than is now generally understood. The system of supply is applicable to the field as well as to the garrison.

The Army canteen is no longer an experiment; its success was established months ago, and its growth has been so rapid since, notwithstanding the many elements of opposition the Department had to contend with, that the system may be regarded as a permanent feature of the military establishment. There is but one possible chance of a failure at this time, and that is through the adoption of the Hale amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, prohibiting the sale of light beers on military reservation. It is admitted on all sides that neither the canteen or post traders' establishment could thrive under such restriction, and it is therefore reasonable to presume that the amendment will not prevail, notwithstanding the efforts of the prohibition advocates. As we have previously intimated, the House conferees will consent to the striking out of the entire provision for canteen buildings rather than accept the prohibitory clause. We hope, however, that Senator Hale's amendment will not be insisted upon, and that the \$100,000 for canteen buildings will be allowed to remain in the bill. It is quite manifest from the unbiased reports received from posts enjoying the privileges of the canteen that the sobriety of the soldier has materially improved, that he is becoming more contented with his occupation, and generally that the best interests of the Service demand the extension of this method of providing for the soldiers' wants. There has also been a great deal written in opposition to the canteen, but to those who have gone deep into the subject, it is plain that much of the adverse criticism comes from or is due to the influence of the post trader. For an intelligent and fair opinion we must look to those whose duty it is to report upon the operations of the system. These reports, it is well known, are quite unanimous in its favor. Even those officers who were at first strongly opposed to it are now its strongest advocates, as the following extracts from recent reports, notably that of Col. McCook, will show. He says:

"* * * There is no doubt that the canteen, its sales, etc., has improved the discipline of the post, and more contentment exists among the enlisted men. The sales of beer and light wines at the canteen, under proper restraint, induces temperance among those formerly slaves to drink. Should this sale be prohibited at the canteen, whiskey dens will spring up in numbers around the reservation, from which vile decoctions of liquor will be exchanged for money, clothing or other Government property that can be stolen and concealed; the effect of all this needs no comment from me. The conduct of the men in our canteen is good, and I believe it is now fully appreciated by the majority, and will grow in favor of all enlisted men when more facilities are offered for their comfort. The purchasing power of the soldier's money is nearly doubled under the canteen system."

Similar testimony comes from Col. R. E. A. Crofton, 5th Infantry, commanding Fort Buford, N. D.; Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Infantry, commanding Fort Omaha, Neb.; Col. P. T. Swaine, 22d Infantry, commanding Fort Keogh, Mont.; Capt. T. H. Logan, 5th Infantry, commanding Fort Hancock, Texas.; Colonel Elmer Otis, 8th Cavalry, commanding Fort Meade, S. D.; Colonel H. C. Merriam, 7th Infantry, commanding Fort Logan, Colo.; Col. H. W. Closson, 4th Artillery, commanding Fort McPherson, Ga.; Lieut.-Col. R. F. O'Beirne, 15th Infantry, commanding Fort Randall, S. D.; Lieut.-Col. D. Parker, 20th Infantry, commanding Recruiting Depot, Davis Island, N. Y.; Major H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th Artillery, commanding Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Major J. B. Page, 11th Infantry, commanding Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Capt. Charles A. Coolidge, 7th Infantry, commanding Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; Major R. F. Bernard, 8th Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Recruiting Depot, Jefferson

Bks., Mo.; Major L. H. Carpenter, 5th Cavalry, commanding Fort Myer, Va.; Capt. J. H. Hurst, 12th Infantry, commanding Fort Bennett, S. D.; 2d Lieut. Wm. J. D. Horne, 9th Cavalry, in charge of canteen, Fort McKinney, Wyo.

The Kansas City Times says: "Just now a few individuals are raising their voices against the canteen because the sale of beer is supposed to have a bad influence on the discipline of the men. That is really too bad. Why is it that complaints were not made by these fellows when the trader had full swing, and instead of beer sold poison to the troops? Were not the demoralizing influences greater then by far than now? Of course they were, and none know this better than these same growlers. In abolishing the trader these faultfinders have lost a friend. It was to him they looked when a loan was necessary, and it is to these the deposed trader now looks for a return of the loan. This is just the size of it. The enlisted men are satisfied with the canteen. It is a great improvement on the trader, and if reforms are still necessary in the running of canteens they will be brought about."

Harper's Weekly for May 10, has an article on the Squadron of Evolution with nine illustrations of target practice with guns of the main and secondary batteries. Also an article by Henry Loomis Nelson on "The West Point Military Establishment." He tells the story of one of the guns of the siege battery bursting, the substitution of other guns, the bursting of one of these, and the arrival of a third set of guns, which proved to be the identical guns first sent away. Notwithstanding such afflictions and others enumerated, Mr. Nelson says: "The Military Academy is a school of which the country may be proud. Its professors and instructors are able and enthusiastic. But they can never make it a first-rate military school until we have a first-rate Army. In other words until civilian politicians turn over the command to the soldiers to whom it belongs." The merit of this observation lies in its application. Some of the worst cases of interference with the good order of the Academy, have, we regret to say, been chargeable to its own graduates.

RECENT DEATHS.

A SAN ANTONIO correspondent, referring to the late Lieut. Edwin Babbitt Weeks, 5th U. S. Infantry, who committed suicide May 11, writes:

He was born in Albany, N. Y., June 12, 1863; appointed to the Naval Academy 1879; graduated in the academic course 1883, and served on the Asiatic Station for some months; resigned in 1883 and was appointed 2d Lieutenant 5th Infantry in 1884. At the time of his death he was on duty at San Antonio as acting assistant quartermaster, A. C. S. and A. O. O. His duties becoming too arduous for a constitution undermined by Bright's disease, his mental force succumbed and led him to his rash act. He had for more than a year known his condition, but heroically kept this knowledge to himself in loving thoughtfulness of his family. His sad fate will cast a shadow upon the lives of those who loved him, and they are numbered by those who knew him. His remains rest in the National Cemetery at San Antonio by the side of his uncles, sons of the late Brig.-Gen. E. B. Babbitt, U. S. A.

The funeral of Gen. N. H. Davis, U. S. A., who died at Governor's Island May 15, took place May 19 from the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary E. Davis, 14 Merrick street, Worcester, Mass. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends. The services were conducted by the Rev. Wm. T. Briggs, a cousin and also a former comrade in arms of Gen. Davis. Mr. Briggs pronounced a touching eulogy of the deceased officer.

DR. JOHN S. BUTLER, father of Major John H. Butler, U. S. A., retired, died at Hartford, Conn., May 21. Dr. Butler was a physician of wide reputation, his specialty being diseases of the brain and nerves. From 1843 to 1872 he was Superintendent of the Connecticut Insane Asylum. He was 85 years of age last October, and his son followed his wife, who died at Hartford, April 29th.

FRANCIS HAWKE BACON, who died March 7th at Los Angeles, was formerly an Acting Ensign, U. S. N., and at the time of his death was Asst. Adjutant General, Dept. of California, G. A. R. He was buried in the National Cemetery at the Presidio, San Francisco, the regular troops taking part in the funeral, as well as the Loyal Legion, G. A. R., etc.

MRS. ELLEN G. WHARTON, who died this week near Philadelphia, aged about 70, may be remembered from her connection with the celebrated cases in which she was defendant, tried in Annapolis in 1871 and 1872. She was charged with poisoning Gen. Wm. Scott Ketchum, U. S. Army, and with attempted poisoning of Mr. Van Ness.

MR. CALVIN LOMKINS, who died at his home in Tomkins Cove on the Hudson, May 18, aged 97, served in the war of 1812, and afterwards by industry and perseverance accumulated a large fortune.

ESTELLE R. SHARPE, a bright young girl in her 12th year and only daughter of Lieut. A. C. Sharpe, 22d U. S. Infantry, died May 7, at Oskaloosa, Iowa.

COLONEL FRANCIS A. OSGOOD, who served gallantly during the war in Rhode Island and Massachusetts Volunteers, died May 15, at Salem, Mass.

GENERAL CHARLES MARIE NAPOLEON BEAUFORT D'HAUTPOUL, a retired officer of the French Army, died this week.

NEW SOUTH WALES has had over 4,000 men in camp for training recently under Major-Gen. Richard son, C. B.

THE ARMY.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.
REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

G. O. 52, H. Q. A., May 16, 1890.

By direction of the Secretary of War paragraph 37 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

37. An officer shall not be detached from his regiment or corps until he has served at least three years therewith, and when an officer shall have been so detached for a period of four years, unless he be assigned to special duty by the War Department, his detail shall cease, and he will apply in due season in advance for orders to rejoin his proper command.

By command of Major-Gen. Schofield:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adj.-General.

CIRCULAR 6, H. Q. A., May 19, 1890.

The following decision, promulgated in Circular No. 4, May 11, 1889, from this office, is republished for the information and guidance of all concerned:

RECRUITS DESIGNATED FOR ASSIGNMENT.

Recruits designated for assignment are borne on the muster-rolls at recruiting depots until date of departure therefrom, when the actual assignment is made; they should not be taken up on rolls of companies or regiments prior to date of leaving depot. (See Circular No. 3, Adjutant General's Office, series of 1883.)—[General decision, indorsement Apr. 24, 89—5700A A. G. O., E. B. R. A., 1890.]

It appears that this ruling is not observed by all commanding officers, and that in some instances recruits at depots who have been designated for assignment to companies have been taken up on the company rolls while still at the recruiting depots, and are reported on both the company and the depot rolls for the same period, thus counting twice in the statements of the enlisted strength of the Army.

Attention is therefore again called to this important ruling, for any failure to comply with which commanding officers will be held to a strict accountability.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Schofield:
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, Act. Adj.-General.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, May 13, 1890.

Believes 1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf., as aide-de-camp and commends him as an able, efficient and enterprising officer, abreast of the times in his profession, who, as a staff officer, by his cheerfulness, courtesy and constant attention to duty, has made his loss to the staff a matter which will long be felt. A steady success in his profession must attend such qualities as those possessed by Lieut. Dodge.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Brig.-Gen. John R. Brooke, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Fayette W. Roe, aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, on public business (S. O. 34, May 10, D. Platte.)

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. H. K. Bailey, A. J. A., is detailed as member of board of officers, vice Lieut.-Col. R. H. Hall, 6th Inf., relieved (S. O. 83, May 9, Div. P.)

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. F. Drum, 12th Inf., A. I. G., will proceed on inspection service to Duluth, Minn. (S. O. 57, May 12, D. Dak.)

Major J. P. Sanger, I. G., will proceed from Fort Leavenworth to the following points and inspect the mil. depts. of the institutions of learning thereat, viz.: Iowa University, Iowa City; Cornell College, Mt. Vernon; University of Missouri, Columbia; Arkansas Industrial University, Fayetteville (S. O. 59, May 12, Dept. M.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Lieut.-Col. George H. Weeks, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Dallas and Paris, Tex., on public business (S. O. 35, May 10, D. Tex.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Chas. A. H. McCauley, A. Q. M., Chicago (S. O. 38, May 15, Div. M.)

Capt. Alonzo E. Miltimore, A. Q. M., will proceed to Tucson, A. T., in time to reach that place by June 10, and will report in person to Col. Henry M. Black, 231 Inf., president G. C.-M., for trial by said court (S. O., May 16, H. Q. A.)

Major John W. Barriger, C. S., is announced as chief commissary of subsistence, Dept. Missouri (G. O. 7, May 12, Dept. M.)

A furlough for six months, with permission to leave the U. S., is granted Comy. Sergt. Chas. Starr, Fort Reno (S. O. 61, May 14, Dept. M.)

Pay Department.

The journey performed by Major Wm. Arthur, paymr., to pay troops at Fort Brown from San Antonio to Columbus and return, was necessary for the public service (S. O. 34, May 5, D. Tex.)

Medical Department.

Major Leonard Y. Loring, surg., on sick leave, is relieved from duty in the Dept. Arizona (S. O., May 16, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John de B. W. Gardiner, asst. surg., will report to Brig.-Gen. John R. Brooke, president Army retiring board at Omaha, Neb., for examination by the board (S. O., May 16, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Leonard Wood, asst. surg., having completed in New York City the duties assigned him, will return to his station in that division (S. O., May 16, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Leonard Wood, asst. surg. (S. O., May 16, H. Q. A.)

Major John D. Hall, surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Columbus with the battalion of the 11th Inf. and will return to Madison Bks., N. Y. (S. O. 115, May 17, Div. A.)

The following named officers of the Medical Department will proceed to Berlin, Germany, as delegates to the International Medical Congress which is to meet in that city in August next: Lieut. Col. Chas. H. Alden, surg., and Major John S. Billings, surg. (S. O., May 17, H. Q. A.)

Major John S. Billings, surg., will while abroad visit, on official business, such points in Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Holland and elsewhere, as may be deemed necessary by the Surgeon General of the Army, and under such special

instructions as he may receive from the Surgeon General (S. O., May 17, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Robert B. Bingham, asst. surg., is relieved from further duty at Madison Bks., N. Y., and will report at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., for duty, relieving Capt. Chas. K. Winne, asst. surg., who will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. 1st Lieut. Theodore F. De Witt, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Willets Point, N. Y., and will report at Fort Ringgold, Tex., for duty, relieving Capt. W. Fitzhugh Carter, asst. surg., who will proceed to West Point, N. Y., for duty (S. O., May 21, H. Q. A.)

Hospl. Steward Andrew J. McAllister, Fort Lewis, will be discharged the service of the U. S. (S. O., May 16, H. Q. A.)

So much of S. O. 100 as directs Hospl. Steward Wm. J. Edmunds, upon being relieved at Jackson Bks., to proceed to West Point, is revoked (S. O., May 16, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

1st Lieut. Wm. Crozier, O. D., will proceed to the proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on public business (S. O., May 16, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Almon L. Varney, O. D., will proceed from the Watertown Arsenal to the Kona-bee Arsenal on public business (S. O., May 16, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Wm. B. Gordon, O. D., will proceed from the Watervliet Arsenal to the Continental Iron Works, Brooklyn, on public business in connection with the manufacture of a 10 inch disappearing carriage (S. O., May 19, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Sidney E. Stuart, O. D., will proceed from South Bethlehem to the Mivale Steel Works, Nicotown, Pa., on public business connected with the inspection of steel forgings (S. O., May 20, H. Q. A.)

S. O. 112, relating to Ord. Sergts. Bernard Dany and Joseph Kirby, is revoked. Ord. Sergt. David A. Carey, Alcatraz Island, will proceed to Fort Sumter, S. C., and relieve Ord. Sergt. Joseph Kirby, who will proceed to Washington, reporting upon his arrival to the Adjutant General, to await orders for retirement (S. O., May 19, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Sergt. Christian Winkler, U. S. A., who has held the appointment since 1872 and has served since 1858, was duly retired for age May 19.

Signal Corps.

The assignment of Capt. Robert Craig and 2d Lt. Jas. Mitchell, to temporary duty in connection with the U. S. telegraph line on the Atlantic coast is terminated (S. O., May 15, Sig. Office.)

2d Lieut. Frank W. Ellis, Signal Officer, is assigned to duty in charge of U. S. telegraph lines on the Atlantic coast, with station at Norfolk, Va. (S. O. 62, May 15, Sig. Office.)

Pat. S. O. 106, May 6, directing 2d Lieut. Benjamin M. Purcell, S. C., to proceed to his home, having been issued under a misapprehension of the facts in the case, is revoked, and he is granted leave for one month to date from May 6 (S. O., May 17, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. James A. Swift, S. C., will report on June 3 to Major Alexander C. M. Pennington, 4th Art., president G. C. M. to meet at Fort Monroe, for trial (S. O., May 17, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. Henry C. Frankfield will proceed to the following points and carry out special instructions: St. Joseph, South Haven, Muskegon, Ludington, Frankfort, Glen Haven, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Mackinaw City and Cheboygan, Mich.; Chicago Water Crib (S. O. 61, May 13, Sig. Office.)

Sergt. Jos. E. Lacombe will proceed to San Carlos and report for duty to 2d Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Officer (S. O. 61, May 13, Sig. Office.)

Sergt. Jacob W. Bauer will proceed from New York City to Mt. Washington, N. H., and re-open the second order station at that point June 1 (S. O. 61, May 13, Sig. Office.)

Chaplains.

The leave for 20 days granted Chaplain C. C. Pierce is extended 10 days (S. O. 61, May 14, Dept. M.)

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel James S. Brislin.

Hdgra. B, D, E, G, and M, Ft. Custer, Mont.; L, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F, and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; A and K, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Troop A (Bonus's), Fort Maginnis, will march to Camp Sheridan, Wyo., for duty in the Yellowstone National Park during the summer (S. O. 57, May 12, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. W. A. Holbrook (S. O. 59, May 12, Dept. M.)

Capt. Moses Harris, recruiting officer, having reported the temporary branch, Racine, Wis., non-productive, the same will be discontinued and the recruiting party transferred to the main rendezvous at Milwaukee, Wis. (S. O. 100, May 17, Rec. Ser.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel David R. Clendenin.

Hdgra. B, and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; B, C, G, and M, San Carlos, Ariz.; E, I, and L, Ft. Wadsworth, Wash.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. E. J. McQuinn is relieved from duty at Dept. Hdgra. to join the troop at Boise Barracks, now under orders for Fort Lowell, Ariz. (S. O. 48, May 3, D. Columbia.)

2d Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent is assigned to duty with Troop I (S. O. 34, May 12, Div. P.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about May 20, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles G. Lyman (S. O. 34, May 12, Div. P.)

1st Lieut. Francis D. Rucker is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Bidwell, Cal., vice 1st Lieut. Lloyd M. Brett, relieved (S. O. 37, May 13, D. Cal.)

1st Sergt. John Rurb, Troop G, under treatment at the hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., having been reported recovered, will be sent to Fort Huachuca, A. T. (S. O., May 16, H. Q. A.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdgra. and G, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; F and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D, H, I, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; C, Ft. Hinggold, Tex.; B and L, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.

1st Lieut. George K. Hunter is appointed recruiting officer at post of San Antonio (S. O. 34, May 5, D. Tex.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Bainbridge

Reynolds is further extended two months (S. O., May 17, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. Bartholomew Mulhern, Troop E, under treatment at San Antonio, will be attached for duty to Troop I (S. O. 34, May 6, D. Tex.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdgra. A, C, D, H, and W, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; I and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; G, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; L, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, Ft. Myer, Va.

On account of the prospective change of station of Troops A, C, F, H, I, and M, the target practice season for the troops of cavalry at Forts Bowie and Huachuca is for the present suspended (G. O. 10, May 8, D. Ariz.)

Upon arrival at San Carlos of the cavalry detachment from Fort Thomas, Troop L (Wint's), will return to Fort Lowell (S. O. 46, May 12, D. Ariz.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdgra. B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month, to take effect June 1, is granted 2d Lieut. M. C. Butler, Jr. (S. O. 59, May 12, Dept. M.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. E. M. Hayes, (S. O. 60, May 13, Dept. Mo.)

The company of Indian scouts at Ft. Elliott, Tex., will march under command of 1st Lieut. H. W. Wheeler to Fort Reno, I. T., and take station (S. O. 60, May 13, Dept. Mo.)

Major Wirt Davis, having reported, is assigned to station at Fort Sill (S. O. 61, May 14, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. H. W. Wheeler is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Elliott, and 2d Lieut. J. Y. M. Blunt is appointed in his stead (S. O. 62, May 16, Dept. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdgra. A, C, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and M, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

Major David Perry, 1st Lieut. Louis A. Craig, Adj., 1st Lieut. John M. Stotsenburg, R. Q. M., and 2d Lieut. Lunsford Daniel are detailed members of the G. C. M. at Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 45, May 10, D. Ariz.)

Troop I (Hanna's), Fort Wingate, N. M., will leave its station on May 24 for Fort Lewis, Colo., and at a point on the San Juan River bordering the Navajo reservation, half way between Fort Wingate and Fort Lewis, will meet and exchange transportation with Troop E, en route to Fort Wingate (S. O. 47, May 14, D. Ariz.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdgra. A, B, C, D, G, I, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. L. S. McCormick, adjutant, is relieved as member of the G. C. M. at Fort Riley (S. O. 62, May 16, Dept. M.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdgra. A, B, C, D, I, and M, Ft. Meade, S. D.; H and L, Ft. George, Mont.; E and K, Ft. Buford, N. D.; F and G, Ft. Yates, N. D.

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Ellwood W. Evans, Camp on Cheyenne River, S. D. (S. O. 56, May 10, D. Dak.)

Leave from about June 15 to include June 30 is granted 1st Lieut. William F. Flynn (S. O., May 20, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Tilford.

Hdgra. B, F, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washackie, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. Du Chene, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker, Fort Washackie (S. O. 34, May 10, D. Platte.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel John K. Mizner.

Hdgra. A, B, E, and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; I, Ft. Carlos, A. T.; D, L, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C, F, and G, Ft. Grant, A. T.

The C. O. Fort Thomas will send to San Carlos, Ariz., a detachment of 1 commissioned officer and 25 enlisted men of Troop K, fully armed and equipped for field service (S. O. 46, May 12, D. Ariz.)

Sergt. David L. Davis, Troop F, Fort Grant, will be sent to Hot Springs to enter the Army and Navy General Hospital (S. O., May 19, H. Q. A.)

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdgra. A, G, I, and K, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.; C, D, and L, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; E, Ft. Douglas, Utah; B, H, and M, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. E. Van A. Andrus, Fort Hamilton (S. O. 118, May 21, D. v. A.)

The C. O. Fort Hamilton will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. Charles P. Daley, Bat. G (S. O. 118, May 21, Div. A.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdgra. C, G, and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; L, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

Leave for three months on account of physical disability is granted 1st Lieut. Melzar C. Richards (S. O., May 20, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, to commence about June 20, is granted 1st Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, Fort Schuyler (S. O. 118, May 21, Div. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdgra. A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

The extension of ordinary leave granted 2d Lieut. Henry C. Davis is further extended to Aug. 1, 1890, on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., May 20, H. Q. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdgra. C, D, K, and L, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; B, Ft. Adams, R. I.; E, Ft. Riley, Kas.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I, Jackson Bks., La.; A and M, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; G and G, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

The troops at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., are authorized to wear an inexpensive straw hat during the warm season (S. O. 118, May 21, Div. A.)

Capt. Campbell's Battery I, at Jackson Barracks, La., will take an active part in the ceremonies of Memorial Day.

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdgra. B, C, D, F, K, and M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; H, Ft. Wadsworth, Cal.; E and L, Ft. Canby, Wash.; A and I, Alcatraz Is. and, Cal.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Major Marcus P. Miller will inspect signal equipments and stores at Fort Monroe, for which Capt. W. P. Vose, 2d Art., is responsible (S. O. 115, May 17, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdgra. A, E, F, G, and H, Angel Island, Cal.; D and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and I, Benicia Bks., Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Matthew Markland is extended fifteen days (S. O. 37, May 13, D. Cal.)

Leave for four months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Matthew Markland (S. O., May 20, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. Denis Leonard, Co. C, for abusive and vulgar language towards a corporal of the same company, has been reduced and mulcted \$40.

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdgra. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdgra. D, E, G, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash.; C, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. George N. Chase is extended one month on account of sickness (S. O., May 17, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Carver Howland, Adj., is further extended two months (S. O., May 20, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdgra. and G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, H, and E, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; I, Newport Barracks, Ky.; B, Ft. Gibson, Ind.

Leave for one month, to take effect at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., on the completion of his duties with the Military Prison Board, and with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Lieut.-Col. Robert H. Hall, A. I. G. (S. O. 47, May 14, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. W. C. Bennett is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Fort Riley (S. O. 62, May 16, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kennon, on special duty in Washington, will conduct recruits to Arizona, and then will return to Washington (S. O., May 16, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Wagner (S. O., May 20, H. Q. A.)

Sergt. Bernard Lavery, having re-enlisted, is re-assigned to Co. A, and his rank as sergeant continued. This is his seventh enlistment.

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdgra. A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

1st Lieut. Colville P. Terrett, recruiting officer, Augusta, Ga., will establish temporary branch rendezvous at Madison and Americus, Ga., and Columbia, S. C. (S. O. 97, May 13, Rec. Ser.)

9th Infantry, Colonel Charles G. Bartlett.

Hdgra. B, C, F, and I, Whipple Bks., A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; H, Ft. Verde, A. T.

Leave for one month, to take effect June 1, is granted 1st Lieut. A. S. McNitt (S. O. 44, May 9, D. Ariz.)

Leave for two months and ten days, to take effect July 1, is granted 1st Lieut. John Baxter, Jr. (S. O., May 17, H. Q. A.)

The C. O. Fort Verde, Ariz., will grant Sergt. A. J. Robinson, Co. H, a furlough for six months (S. O. 44, May 9, D. Ariz.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdgra. D, and I, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; C and H, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Crawford, Mo.; B, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G and K, Oklahoma, I. T.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. C. S. Burbank (S. O. 58, May 3, Dept. M.)

Sergt. W. F. Dillon, Co. F, for drunkenness, etc., has been reduced to the ranks.

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdgra. A, D, G, H, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

Upon the arrival at Fort Columbus of Bat. M, 1st Art., Co. B will proceed to Fort Wood for temporary duty. Co. B will then proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., for a season of target practice, and on its return Co. G will proceed to Fort Niagara for target practice, and then return to Madison Barracks (S. O. 116, May 19, Div. A.)

2d Lieut. Harry R. Lee will proceed to Fort Ontario and report for temporary duty (S. O. 116, May 19, Div. A.)

Co. C will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., for a season of small arms target practice. Capt. G. K. Sanderson and a few enlisted men will remain at Fort Ontario to care for the public interests thereat (S. O. 116, May 22, Div. A.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdgra. E, G, H, and I, Ft. Yates, N. D.; A, B, and D, Ft. Smith, S. D.; K, Ft. Bennett, S. D.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, N. D.; C, Lower Brule Agency, S. D.

The following promotion is announced: Capt. Harry C. Egbert, 12th Inf., to be Major 17th Inf., vice Carey, promoted. Major Egbert will report by telegraph to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Platte for assignment to a station (S. O. 38, May 13, Div. M.)

The extension of leave on surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Stephen C. Mills is still further extended to April 13, 1890, on account of sickness (S. O., May 20, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdgra. and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; G, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B, Camp at Guthrie, I. T.; C, Camp Wade, near Kingfisher, I. T.

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdgra. B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Lieut.-Col. Isaac D. De Russy will proceed to Monterey, Cal., on public business (S. O. 36, May 8, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. Stephen J. Mulhain, having been found incapacitated for active service by an Army Receiving Board, is granted leave until further orders on account of disability (S. O., May 16, H. Q. A.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs., B. D. E. G. H. and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A. G. F. and K. Ft. DuChesne, Utah.

18th Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Lazelle.

Hdqrs., A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. and K. Ft. Clark, Tex. Capt. Charles R. Paul, recruiting officer, New York City, will proceed to Augusta, Me., and assume charge of the temporary recruiting rendezvous in that city, vice Major Orho E. Michaelis, Ord. Dept., deceased (S. O. 96, May 12, Rec. Ser.).

10th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs., A. G. H. and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B and E, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.; F and K, Ft. Porter, N. Y.

1st Lieut. C. C. Hewitt, Adj., is relieved as recruiting officer at San Antonio (S. O. 34, May 5, D. Tex.).

The leave for seven days heretofore granted 1st Lieut. Alexander H. M. Taylor is extended ten days (S. O. May 17, H. Q. A.).

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about May 25, is granted 1st Lieut. C. C. Hewitt, Adj., Fort Wayne (S. O. 117, May 20, Div. A.).

Leave for four months is granted 2d Lieut. Charles S. Fowler (S. O. May 21, H. Q. A.).

The Milwaukee Sentinel, referring to the recent passage through that city for Fort Brady of Co. E, 19th Inf., says: "In the party was one of the distinguished marksmen of the Army, Sergt. J. J. Walford, who, owing to his great record, is now barred from participation in the Army rifle contests. The sergeant is the owner of many medals and takes a great deal of pride in them. In October last he was at Camp Douglas, where, in an exhibition, he made 172 and 174 out of a possible 200. 'I regard the Camp Douglas range,' he said, 'as one of the best in the United States, and hope it will be my good fortune to attend the contest to be held there next August.'"

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs., A. B. D. E. G. H. and K, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; C. Ft. Buford, N. D.; F and I, Camp Poplar River, Mont.

In connection with S. O. 50, Co. A (Patterson's) will march from Fort Maginnis to Fort Assiniboine. On the arrival of Co. A at Fort Assiniboine, Co. C (Harwood's) will proceed to Fort Buford, N. D. (S. O. 57, May 12, D. Dak.).

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about June 10, is granted 1st Lieut. Herbert S. Foster (S. O. May 21, H. Q. A.).

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqrs., A. E. F. H. I. and K, San Antonio, Tex.; B, C, D, and G, Ft. Davis, Tex.

Capt. George M. Randall, in charge of temporary recruiting rendezvous at Indianapolis, Ind., will establish, by June 1, a regular recruiting rendezvous in that city (S. O. 98, May 14, Rec. Ser.).

1st Lieut. Stephen O'Connor will be relieved from recruiting duty at Evansville, Ind., and will join his company (S. O. May 19, H. Q. A.).

Leave for ten days, to take effect from the date of the completion of his duties at Fort Mackinac, Mich., is granted to 2d Lieut. Benjamin C. Morse (S. O. May 21, H. Q. A.).

The newly arrived 23d Infantry Band is said to be one of the finest in the Service and the people of this city are promised some splendid enjoyment when the regular concerts are begun at the post.—San Antonio Express.

Referring to the departure of the 23d Infantry for Texas, the Detroit Free Press says: "Fort Wayne has been visited by thousands during its occupation by the 23d Infantry and its members have been untiring in their efforts to entertain all who have honored them with a visit, especial attention having been paid the fair sex. The 23d have made friends without number among Detroit's population and it goes without saying that their impending departure for their new post causes many a pang of regret." The regiment was escorted to the depot by the 4th Michigan N. G.

(For Late Army Orders see page 744.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending May 17, 1890.

CASUALTY.

21 Lieutenant Edwin B. Weeks, 5th Infantry, died May 11, 1890, at San Antonio, Texas.

Military Academy.

Cadet William K. Nottingham, 2d Class, is, by reason of physical disability, discharged from the Service of the United States, to take effect June 15, 1890 (S. O. May 17, H. Q. A.).

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Bridger, Wyo., May 19. Detail: Capt. Lyster M. O'Brien, 17th Inf.; Capt. William G. Spencer, Asst. Surg.; Capt. James A. Haughey, Thomas H. Bradley, and Daniel Cornman, and 1st Lieut. Francis E. Eronhead, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. William A. Menn, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward H. Brooke and 2d Lieut. William Y. Stammer, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick S. Wild, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles St. J. Chubb, 17th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 34, May 10, D. Platte.).

At Fort Buford, N. D., May 14. Detail: Capt. Henry H. Humphreys, 15th Inf.; Capt. Henry W. Sproule, 8th Cav.; Capt. Alfred Hedberg and 1st Lieut. Samuel S. Pague and James A. Maney, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles W. Farber, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Marcus Maxwell and Harold L. Jackson, 15th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Henry F. Kendall, 8th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 56, May 10, D. Dak.).

At Fort Wingate, N. M., May 19. Detail: Major David Perry, Capt. William M. Wallace, John B. Kerr, William Stanton, and Robert Hanna, and 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Cheever, Jr., 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robert H. Anderson, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Hugh J. Gallagher, Alonzo Gray, Robert L. Howe, and Lunsford Daniel, 6th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes, 6th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 46, May 12, D. Ariz.).

At Fort Stanton, N. M., May 20. Detail: Capt. Joel T. Kirsman, 10th Inf.; Capt. Richard W. Johnson, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury, 1st Lieut. George L. Scott, and 2d Lieut. Richard B. Paddock, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Andrew W. Brewster, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John J. Pershing, 6th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Henry Kirby, 10th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 46, May 12, D. Ariz.).

At Fort Riley, Kas., May 17. Detail: Capt. Miles Moylan, 7th Cav.; Capt. F. C. Grunau, 2d Art.; Capt. E. W. Tibbault, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. A. Gaillogton and L. S. McCormick, A. J.; 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. E. C. Bullock and J. A. Harman, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. G. W. Gatehell, 4th Art., and 2d Lieut. W. P. Burnham, 6th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 60, May 13, Dept. M.).

At Tucson, A. T., June 10, for the trial of Capt. Alonzo E.

Milmore, A. Q. M. Detail: Col. Henry M. Black, 23d Inf.; Col. Thomas M. Anderson, 14th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Edward P. Pearson, 24th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. George H. Weeks, D. Q. M. G.; Lieut. Col. Anson Mills, 4th Cav.; Major Samuel B. M. Young, 3d Cav.; Major John M. Bacon, 7th Cav.; Major Charles A. Wilcott, 14th Inf.; Major Stevens T. Norvell, 10th Cav.; Capt. George B. Russell, 9th Inf.; Capt. Frank H. Edmunds, 1st Inf., and Capt. Harvey C. Carbaugh, A. J. A. J. A. of the court (S. O. May 15, H. Q. A.).

At Fort Wayne, Mich., May 20. Detail: Capt. James H. Bradford, Emerson H. Lacombe, Charles A. Vernon, and Charles B. Hall, 1st Lieut. Cornelius Gardner, 2d Lieut. Charles S. Fowler and William T. Wilder, 19th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Christian C. Hewitt, Adj., 19th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 116, May 17, Div. A.).

At Fort Monroe, Va., June 3, for the trial of 2d Lieut. James A. Swift, Signal Corps. Detail: Major Alexander C. M. Pennington, 4th Art.; Major Marcus P. Miller, 5th Art.; Capt. James M. Ingall, 1st Art.; Capt. Charles Bird, A. Q. M.; Capt. Samuel M. Mills, 5th Art.; Capt. John P. Story, 4th Art.; Capt. John M. K. Davis, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Ramsey D. Potts, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Frank S. Harlow, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Walter S. Alexander, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. John L. Chamberlin and Milard F. Harmon, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Stephen M. York, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Elbridge H. Hill, 5th Art., J. A. (S. O. May 17, H. Q. A.).

At St. Francis Barracks, Pa., May 23. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Richard H. Jackson, Capt. William Ennis and William F. Stewart, 1st Lieut. Harry R. Anderson, and 2d Lieut. John E. McMahon, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Clarence Deems, 4th Art., J. A. (S. O. 118, May 21, Div. A.).

At Fort Schuyler, N. Y., H. Q. A., May 24. Detail: Major Charles B. Brockton, Capt. Joseph G. Ransom and John H. Calf, 21st Art.; Capt. Norton Strong, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Robert M. Rogers and 2d Lieut. Richmond P. Davis, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, 2d Art., J. A. (S. O. 119, May 22, Div. A.).

At Fort McHenry, Md., May 24. Detail: Capt. John R. Myrick, Edward C. Knower, and George A. Thurston, 1st Lieut. Christopher W. Herrold, Charles Selmer, John R. Williams, and William Loveridge, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. George O. Squier, 3d Art., J. A. (S. O. 119, May 22, Div. A.).

Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Col. W. A. Hucker, A. P. M. G.; Major J. P. Sanger, 1st G., and Capt. C. W. Walpole, Ord. Dept., will meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 2, to report upon the condition of two map cases, for which 1st Lieut. Eben Swift, 5th Cav., A. D. O., Asst. Engr. Officer, is responsible (S. O. 54, May 3, Dept. M.).

A Board of Ordnance Officers, to consist of Col. Adelbert R. Buffington, Lieut.-Col. Joseph P. Farley, and Major George W. McKee, will assemble at the Army Building, New York City, May 21, for the examination for promotion of Capt. Clarence E. Dutton, Ord. Dept. (S. O. May 21, H. Q. A.).

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Ord. Sergt. Christian Winkler, May 19, 1890.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.**Dept. of Arizona.—Col. B. H. Grierson.**

A despatch from Prescott, A. T., May 18, says: "The greatest achievement yet made in heliographing was accomplished during practice in the Department of Arizona yesterday by Lieut. Wittenmeyer, who succeeded in sending a message by a single flash 125 miles from Mont Reno, near Fort McDowell, to Mount Graham, near Fort Grant, where it was received by Capt. Murray. The latter, by turning his instrument, flashed the message to Fort Huachuca, a distance of 90 miles, making a distance 215 miles with a single intervening station. The long-at distance heliograph made with a single flash is said to be about 70 miles."

MUST NOT WRITE LETTERS.

The following circular letter has been sent to Division and Department commanders:

"A. G. O., APRIL 20, 1890.

"Sir: In a letter published in the *Inter Ocean* (Chicago) of Feb. 22, 1890, over the printed name of 'Charles Morton, Captain 3d Cavalry,' animadversions have been noticed relating, in part, to: The Superintendent, professors and instructors of the U. S. Military Academy; the ration, fixed by law, for enlisted men; the Adjutant General and the past management of the Adjutant General's Office; the recruiting service; the staff departments and alleged impositions by staff officers upon officers of the line, etc., etc. The concluding paragraphs of the letter embrace general strictures upon officers high in command and authority.

"The Major General Commanding has directed me to invite attention to the subject matter of the letter, as shown in a copy of the paper herewith enclosed, with his remarks as follows:

"An officer is deserving of severe censure for spreading throughout the Army, and giving to the public at large, such comments, whether just or unjust, upon the department of the public service to which he belongs. The public press is not the proper medium through which officers should invite attention to what they may deem defects or abuses in the service. Among intelligent officers who care for the public interest, it is well understood that official suggestions made with a view to the welfare of the military establishment, have habitually received due consideration; and that it is conduct 'to the prejudice of good order and military discipline,' for officers to appeal to the public press instead of to the War Department, for redress of what they believe to be wrong.

"All discipline and subordination would be overturned by yielding to the view that the Army can be made a public debating society, to discuss the official acts or measures of superior authority, and convey censure respecting others in the military service. Intelligent and fair minded officers concede to their brother officers, in other departments of the military service, the same honest zeal which they claim for themselves; and do not allege wilful impositions of one department upon another. Honest differences which must arise should be fairly stated for the decision of the Secretary of War or the President, whose final judgment should be accepted with soldierly subordination.

"Future publication conveying censure of the character like that embraced in the letter now under consideration, will be cause of charges against the officer and trial by Court-martial.

"In view of the wide circulation of the newspaper article under consideration, it has been directed that a copy of this letter be furnished all department and division commanders, as well as to Captain Charles Morton, 3d Cavalry."

"Very respectfully, etc.,

"CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,

"Acting Adjutant General."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 20, 1890.

THE ball ground, the infantry plain, proved the centre of attraction on Saturday afternoon, when the second game was played between the sides of Willets Point and West Point. The game began promptly at 2.30 and lasted for over two hours. Eight innings had been played when it was brought to a close. The players wore, with a few exceptions, the same as at the first game, two weeks before. Willets Point—Lieutenants McKinstry, Judson, Flazier, Orington, Jervey, Wilkins and Landers, and Dr. DeWitt; West Point—Dr. Compton, Mr. Koehler, Lieuts. Scuria, Cameron, Johnston, Alvord, Weaver, Barney and Pettit. Lieut. Kuhn discharged the duties of umpire. The score was kept by Lieut. H. F. Hodges. The following result—West Point, 15; Willets Point, 4—unfortunately does away with the prospect of a third game, or rubber, which was expected had Willets Point been successful on Saturday last.

A number of students from Vassar College visited the post on Saturday afternoon, and remained for the cadet hop in the evening, which was quite a large affair for the season. Lieut. Carson, who will succeed Lieut. Brown as adjutant, arrived last week.

A series of handsomely illustrated articles on the Military Academy will shortly appear in the "Illustrated American." The sketches from nature and from life are the work of the artist, A. W. B. Lindsay, of New York.

The annual examination will begin on Monday, the 2d proximo, and continue daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 1 o'clock P. M., and from 4.30 o'clock P. M. till 4.30 o'clock P. M., until finished. The Academic Board will be divided into two committees, as usual, 1st Lieut. Samuel D. Freeman, 10th Cav., and 3d Lieut. Benjamin Alvord, 20th Inf., are appointed the secretaries of the first and second committees, respectively. The following military exercises will take place during the examination: Infantry—Review, June 2; school of the battalion, June 4; battalion skirmish drill, June 5; Artillery—Mortar battery drill, June 9; light battery drill, June 10; reconnoitering drill, June 5; Cavalry—School of the company and battalion, June 3; school of the soldier, mounted, June 6; Practical Military Engineering—Span bridge building, June 10; ponton bridge building, June 7; military signaling, June 11. Small Arms—Use of the sword and bayonet and military gymnastics, June 11. This order of exercises may be changed on account of the weather, or for other causes. The members of the 1st Class will be graduated June 12.

Dr. Charles Alexander, of New York, Miss Alexander, Dr. A. K. Smith, Mrs. Eric Berglund, accompanied by Miss Clay and Breckinridge, Lieut. Smiley, Lieut. Lucas, Lieut. Taylor and Lieut. Koehler, have made short visits to the Point during the past week.

Count Paffenheim, 2d Lieutenant of the Prussian Guards, stationed at Potsdam, spent Wednesday at the post. Lieut. Carson has arrived and is the guest of Lieut. Brown. He has been assigned to duty at headquarters and also to temporary duty in the Department of Tactics.

Drills for the 1st Class in military reconnaissance will commence on Thursday, May 22, under the direction of Capt. Derby and Lieut. Johnston and Kuhn. Candidates this year will report on June 14, 16 and 17. A large class is expected.

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week to the following—names and persons:

Lewis Rankin Van Horn, Wellboro, 16th Dist., Pa.
Frank L. Yodanis, 17th Dist., Ind.
Richard P. Rifenberck, Jr., Middletown, 7th Dist., Ohio.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

THE recent rains in this vicinity have improved vegetation wonderfully.

The 18th Infantry band gives two open-air concerts every week, which are much enjoyed not only by the post people but by many from Brackettville, who come over to listen to them.

Capt. Lloyd and Lieut. Evans, 18th Inf.; Lieuts. Ryan, 3d Cav., and Horace Lazelle, with a party of ladies, went on a picnic up to Devil's River. They left Saturday morning and drove to Del Rio, 30 miles; Sunday they went on 12 miles to the river and spent most of the day there, returning to Del Rio that night. Monday morning they came in, having driven 84 miles in two days, and they had their picnic, too.

Considerable of the grading has been done for the railroad that is to connect Brackettville with Spofford Junction. Work is progressing, but there is no telling definitely when trains will be running.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

LAST Thursday Mrs. General Wheaton gave a most charming party luncheon in honor of Mrs. O. Stearns and Mrs. P. Y. Hill. All the Army ladies in town and in the garrison were invited, 40 in all. The invitations were exceedingly graceful and pretty, reflecting the character of the luncheon at a glance, being written on paper with panache scattered over the flap of the envelope. The party sat down to six tables, which were made gay with bowls of panache, while place cards with hand painted panache upon them, Mrs. Wheaton's own work, indicated the places the guests were to occupy. The band, under the dining room window, rendered an excellent program. The object of the entertainment was to compliment Mrs. O. Stearns and Mrs. Hill, Mrs. General Brooke's mother and sister.

Mrs. General Wheaton, assisted by Mr. John Kinale, Mrs. H. P. Whitmore, Mr. Charles Baeten and Mr. Martin Cahn, gave the programme at the recital of the Ladies' Musical Society, May 22.

FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

THE Chicago Post says: "Army circles were found to be considerably exercised over the story told regarding the objections on the part of the officers in garrison at Fort Sheridan to the new quarters in course of erection for them, as being too expensive, etc. The gallant Captain Penney has been living the free and easy life of a bachelor in the 'wild and woolly West' for a good many years, and never did more than furnish a tent or a bachelor's den in the most primitive sort of fashion—until a few months ago, when he went off on furlough and brought back with him a lovely and beautiful wife. The many friends of the genial officer predict that before many moons have shed their rays upon his devoted head he will know more about furnishing a house."

General Bingham is quoted as saying: "These new posts are to be permanent, and therefore it was deemed proper to have them fitted up in accordance with the most approved laws of sanitation and on hygienic principles. All this costs money, of course, and is apparent luxury. Capt. Miller, the constructing officer, is also quoted as deprecating the idea of extravagance."

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

News has reached here of the death en route of Mrs. A. H. Taylor, wife of 1st Lieut. Taylor, Co. H, 19th Inf. Mrs. Taylor was not in good health when she left San Antonio, but her condition was not regarded as serious and her death was quite unexpected.

The pall bearers at the funeral of Lieut. E. B. Weeks, 5th Inf., were Lieuts. Ludlow, 3d Art.; West, 3d Cav.; Heard, 3d Cav.; Benton, 3d Art.; Robinson, 3d Cav.; Langhorne, 3d Cav.

During the concert at the post May 16 the newly-arrived officers of the 23d Infantry, headed by Col. H. M. Black, called to pay their respects to Gen. Stanley. They were hospitably received and royally entertained by the gallant general and his wife.

FORT MACKINAC, MICH.

The St. Ignace Republican, referring to the recent departure of Companies E and K, 23d Infantry, for Texas, says: The guns of Fort Mackinac gave them a parting salute, and nearly the whole population of the island, with the band, were on the wharf to respectfully bid them farewell. The officers and men of the 23d, and the ladies of the garrison, had formed many friendly attachments with the citizens, which were fully reciprocated by them. The connections and intercourse between the fort and town were always pleasant and without jar.

Captains Goodale and Manning, in a letter to the Secretary of the Citizens Committee, acknowledge with thanks the kindly and complimentary resolutions of representative citizens of Mackinac Island adopted at a recent meeting. We all say they have found here friends from whom we will separate with regret. The resolutions were read to the entire command at parade.

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y. H.

A Herald reporter who visited Fort Wadsworth on Sunday last says:

Although dedicated to warlike uses, Fort Wadsworth is a picture of peace. Its armament is out of date; its ponderous smoothbores are harmless as toothless bulldogs. They lie around on the roadside or amid the grass, only a few of them being mounted for appearance sake.

It was not a day of rest at the fort. The freighter Illinois steamed up to the dock with the baggage of the artillerymen of the 1st Regiment from San Francisco. The men were kept busy in transferring their goods from the dock to the casemates of their home upon the hill.

"No, we don't like the change," said a corporal. "Our quarters on the Pacific coast were a paradise as far as climate and liquor went. The casemates here are horribly damp, and I'm afraid there's no cure for it. We are in for a bad siege of rheumatism beyond doubt."

FORT MONROE, VA.

The Baltimore American says:

Lieut. Ramsey D. Potts, 3d Art., left last week in charge of 30 men for Fort Douglas, Utah, to join the light battery of the 5th Artillery there.

Major Theodore Schwan, A. A. G., arrived from Washington Sunday on a visit to his chief, Gen. Kelton.

Gen. Stewart Van Vleet arrived from Washington Sunday. He is now on the retired list, but retains his love for the sound of the bugle.

Major Tucker arrived from Washington Wednesday and paid off the troops.

Lieut. Peter E. Traub, 1st Cav., who is on leave from Fort Maginnis, Mon., spent a couple of days visiting old classmates.

Gen. Thom, of Washington, retired, is stopping at the Hygeia.

Mrs. Seiden, of Leesburg, Va., is visiting her brother, Lt. T. B. Mott, 1st Art.

Arrangements are being made for giving the three batteries at Fort Mchenry and the five at Washington Bks. each two months' target practice here during the coming summer.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

The Kansas City Times says:

Capt. Wetherill, 6th Inf., and family have gone to Fort Lewis, Col. Both the captain and Mrs. Wetherill will be greatly missed from the post. The enlisted men of the company to which the captain has been promoted are to be congratulated on their new commander.

A day or two since Lieut. Hasbrouck, 14th Inf., scored 73 out of a possible 74 at 300 yards. This is an exceptional good score.

The right thumb of Mr. Joseph Arnhorst, a clerk in the office of the assistant adjutant general, has been amputated. This will deprive Mr. Arnhorst of a livelihood as a clerk, as he will not be able to perform any clerical duties unless he can learn writing without the use of the thumb.

The total canteen receipts since November and up to April 30 reach \$12,629.20. There has been paid in dividends to companies \$1,930.91, and there is still an unpaid dividend of \$814.75. The canteen does not owe a dollar.

The officers have organized into two base ball teams and propose to give a match game on Saturday. Lieut. Geo. E. French, 4th Infantry, a famous player, will take part. Mr. French is skillful in all athletic sports and is one of the most experienced tennis players at the post.

Competitors will soon assemble for the rifle contest of 1890. The medals for last year have not yet been issued, though they were promised in March. It is well hereafter to direct the striking of these medals about two years in advance of the competition for which they are to be given. Lieuts. Warren, Corps of Engineers, and Landers, 4th Art., stationed at Willets Point, are recent additions to membership in the Army Co-operative Fire Association.

In relieving Lieut. Dodge, 24th Infantry, from duty on his staff as aide-de-camp, Gen. Merritt commends him as an able, efficient, and enterprising officer, abreast of the times in his profession, who, as a staff officer, by his cheerfulness, courtesy, and constant attention to duty, has made his loss to the staff a matter which will be long felt. A steady success in his profession must attend such qualities as those possessed by Lieut. Dodge.

Major Wirt Davis, 5th Cav., goes to Fort Sill, I. T. Mrs. Beardsley, wife of Lieut. Beardsley, 8th Inf., leaves soon for Cleveland, O., on a visit to relatives.

Colonel and Mrs. Lane arrived May 17 from the East, and will visit for some time their daughter, Mrs. Guilfoyle.

Lieut. Dodge, 24th Inf., left St. Louis, May 17, for Arizona.

The hare and hound race, May 17, was a very interesting affair. Lieut. Elliot, 9th Inf., and Private Wilson, Troop L, 9th Cav., were the hares. Twenty-two hounds started in the time given and three succeeded in winning the prizes offered.

Lieut. Charles J. Crane, 24th Inf., will be the next adjutant of his regiment. The time of Lieut. Brereton expires Aug. 1, 1890.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In a recent case at Fort Robinson, the reviewing authority, General Brooke, says: "The evidence shows that the accused was suffering from acute mania, superinduced by alcoholic excess which is not disproved or questioned, and such being the case he was subject for treatment in the post hospital instead of trial by general court-martial. A maniac is entitled to an acquittal regardless of how he became insane."

Serjt. Nicholas Golden, Troop "H," 8th Cavalry, for drunkenness and inducing enlisted men to play faro, and then refusing to redeem the checks, has been dishonorably discharged, and relegated to confinement at hard labor for eight months. [We trust the reins are not loosening in this matter of N. C. O.'s encouraging gambling, etc.—Ed. JOURNAL.]

The Marine Temperance Union, Marine Barracks, Washington, at a meeting held May 15, adopted resolutions declaring that the Marine Temperance Union extend to Col. Charles Heywood, commanding Marine Barracks, Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, their heartfelt thanks for his kindness and courtesy in allowing the Union to have the use of the hall and other privileges, and that the resolutions be framed and hung in the hall as a testimonial of his kindness. The hope is also expressed that he will remain in the future what he has always been in the past, the true benefactor of the enlisted men under his command.

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atl. Station.—R.-Adml. Bancroft Gherardt. Address of squadron until further notice care of Commandant, Navy-yard, New York.

BALTIMORE, 1st rate, 10 guns (flagship), Captain W. S. Soble. Left Baltimore, Md., May 14, and arrived at Key West May 20.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. At Key West, Fla. All well.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. At Key West May 20.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Rookwell. At Navy-yard, New York.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 4 guns. Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Key West.

The vessels of this squadron have been ordered to rendezvous at Portland, Me., by July 2 next, and will probably leave Key West at an early date for Northern ports.

S. Atlantic Station.—Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. At Gibraltar May 21, preparatory to departure for South Atlantic Station, and will sail for Brazilian waters about the 25th instant.

ATLANTA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. Same as Chicago.

BOSTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. Same as Chicago.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander F. E. Chadwick. Same as Chicago.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, (flagship), 14 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed. Sailed from Montevideo Uruguay, for Bahia, Brazil, May 19, en route to Norfolk, Va. Address of ship care Navy Department.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. Arrived at Rosario, Uruguay, April 21.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Snow. At Navy-yard, New York. She will probably be assigned to the South Atlantic Station.

Pacific Station.—Actg. Rear Adml. Geo. Brown.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco Cal.

CHARLESTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. G. C. Remey. Sailed from San Francisco May 21, ostensibly for Honolulu, but really under orders to cruise along the coast of Lower California to keep watch for a filibustering expedition threatening Mexican territory.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Jas. G. Green. En route from Apia, Samoa, to San Francisco.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. Awaiting instructions at San Francisco, Cal. It is thought that she will sail in a few days for Apia, via Honolulu, to relieve the *Mohican*.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander E. M. Shepard. At Apia, Samoa.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Felix McCurley. At Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Farenholt. At Sitka, Alaska.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, Commander H. C. Taylor. En route for Asiatic station via Suez Canal and Red Sea. Address care B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Arrived at Port Said, Egypt, May 20.

MONOCACY, 3d rate 6 guns. Comdr. M. L. Johnson. At Canton, China, April 25, 1890.

OMAHA, 2d rate, (flagship), 12 guns, Captain B. J. Cromwell. Left Yokohama March 28, and arrived at Kobe April 2, and was in that port April 25.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. Holman Vail. Left Chingkiang April 21, to visit ports on the Yangtze above Chinkiang, and expected to arrive at that port about the middle of May.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. H. Cooper. Arrived at Kobe April 13, and left for Yokohama on the 16th, where she arrived April 17. Left that port April 24 for Chemulpo, with the new Minister, Mr. Augustine Heard, and family on board.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns Comdr. B. P. Lamberton. Sailed from Hampton Roads for New York May 19, and thence will proceed to Newport, where she will prepare for her usual summer cruise. Arrived at New York Navy-yard May 22.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 guns, Comdr. John Schouler. Arrived at Norfolk yard. Will leave in a few days for New York and Newport.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 28th Street. P. O. address, Station B, New York. Arrived at Navy-yard, New York, May 19. Will be placed in the new Timber Dock on the 21st, to further test that structure.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

CONSTELLATION, 10 guns (practice ship of Naval Academy), Commander Henry Glass. At Annapolis, Md. Will proceed soon on her annual cruise.

CUSHING, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. C. McK. Winslow. At the Navy-yard, Washington.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. At Washington Navy-yard.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Vessel engaged in carrying freight between the several navy-yards. Left New York May 20, en route to the station as far north as Portsmouth, N. H.

MARION, 8d rate. Arrived at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, May 2. Orders were issued on May 9 to land the stores of the *Marion* and put her out of commission. Her officers, with the exception of Lieutenant-Commander C. F. Hutchins, Lieut. Downs L. Wilson, Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, Asst. Surg. L. W. Atlee, and Boatwain J. J. Glynn, have been detached. The officers above-mentioned have been detailed to come East with the men per Pacific Mail steamer from San Francisco.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 galleys). Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh. At Erie, Pa. Has been ordered to Cleveland, Ohio, by the 30th inst., to take part in the ceremonies attending the dedication of the memorial structure to the late President Garfield.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 2 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. C. Gibson. Left Navy-yard, Mare Island, for New York, March 8. Will be used as a training ship for apprentices.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates.

Arrived at Barbadoes, West Indies, April 28. Arrival daily expected at New York.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Brownson. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Will probably soon be assigned to the Asiatic Station.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Lt.-Comdr. G. C. Reiter. Docked for repairs at Mare Island (Cal.) Navy-yard, April 29. Will probably be assigned to assist revenue vessels in policing sealing grounds during the coming season.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania.

Sailed from Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, on her summer cruise. Letters cannot reach the ship at Fayal. Till July 25 send letters to care U. S. Consul, Southampton, England. Till Aug. 12 send letters to care U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal. Letters cannot reach the ship at Madeira. Put Nautical Schoolship *Saratoga* on all letters. The postage is 5 cents a half ounce. Till June 1 address letters to Lewes, Delaware.

St. Mary's, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School.

The following is the programme for the summer cruise of the nautical schoolship *St. Mary's* for 1890: Leave New London, May 20th. Arrive at Fayal, June 5; sail from Fayal, June 9. Arrive at Lisbon, June 17; sail from Lisbon, June 24. Arrive at Gibraltar, June 27; sail from Gibraltar, July 3. Stop at Tangier one day. Arrive at Madeira, July 9; sail from Madeira for home, July 15. Arrive home, Aug. 9.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Will probably be assigned to assist revenue vessels in policing the sealing grounds during the coming summer.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Captain Byron Wilson. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

St. LOUIS, sails, Comdr. E. C. Merriman. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Captain C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clads *Ajax*, *Catekill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. J. D. Graham, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A PETTY officer and six seamen belonging to H. M. S. surveying vessel *Egeria*, on the Australian station, have been tried by court-martial for mutinous assembly and for disobeying orders, and have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from five years to six months.

SECRETARY of the Navy Tracy on May 16th wrote a letter to the Senate Committee on Appropriations calling attention to the importance of an appropriation to provide arms for issue to the recently organized naval militia. Among other things the Secretary said: "The formation of the proposed naval reserve requires carefully studied legislation, which may not be accomplished for some time to come, while the provision for the militia already created by the States requires only an appropriation and will be in line with the popular sentiment, without the support of which neither a militia nor a reserve would be possible. I therefore recommend that an appropriation of \$50,000 be made for this purpose."

WHEN the Pacific Coast Board of Naval Inspection and Survey examined the cruiser *Charleston* recently at San Francisco and declared that vessel ready for sea, one of the most interesting tests followed the practice command of "man overboard."

The polished copper globes which hang from the stern of all our men-of-war and which constitute the life buoy invented by Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn were at that time thoroughly tested. The apparatus is provided with a torch which ignites on coming in contact with water, and burns brilliantly for some time. The illumination at night and its smoke by day serves the double purpose of enabling the man overboard to reach it and enabling the boat's crew which is lowered immediately after the accident to go to the rescue. In the test at the inspection of the *Charleston* the system worked like a charm, and the board has just made a report to the department highly commending its successful operation.

THE U. S. S. Essex will be inspected preliminary to sailing per orders June 2.

The North Atlantic squadron has been ordered to Port Royal, S. C., from Key West, Fla.

The floating strength of the Republic of Chili consists at the present time of 3 battle-ships, 3 corvettes, 4 cruisers, 2 gunboats, 2 torpedo-chasers, 10 torpedo boats, 5 sloops, and a steam-transport.

A rowboat containing five boys upset in the East River, New York, off 64th street, about dusk on the evening of May 18. Four of the boys were rescued by a crew in a launch from the U. S. S. Vermont. One boy sank and was drowned. Another boat capsized the same day off the Navy-yard. There were six boys in it, all of whom managed to cling to the side until taken off by a launch from the U. S. S. Essex, which came quickly to their rescue.

A letter from on board the Atlanta, Squadron of Evolution, Algiers, May 7, states that the squadron, which was to have sailed from Algiers May 7th, for Gibraltar, was delayed owing to a succession of stiff south-west squalls. The stay in Algiers has been most agreeable. The city is interesting and the inhabitants are intensely courteous. Many visitors have boarded the ships and seemed much interested in them. On Sunday, May 3, the officers of the squadron were invited to a *fete champetre*, and on May 4, in the evening, were entertained by the Red Cross Society of France. In the evening of May 6th they attended the ball given by the French military officers in Algiers, given as a compliment to the American squadron. On the weather moderating, the squadron was to immediately get under way and proceed to Gibraltar.

A DESPATCH from Washington, D. C., May 17th, in reference to the recent case of smuggling on the Galena, says: "This vessel had just arrived at Key West, Fla., from a cruise in the West Indies, and the customs officers discovered that nearly 15,000 fine cigars had been unloaded from her in violation of law. They were seized, and an investigation disclosed that the master at arms of the vessel, a man named Popple, was the perpetrator of the fraud. Before this was known, however, Popple had deserted and gone back to Havana. He was arrested there, and the Galena was sent after him and he was brought back to this country for trial. It was at first decided to try him by naval court-martial, but in view of a peculiar defect in the law which virtually excuses civilians from giving testimony before naval courts, and as evidence from this class of witnesses was necessary to the case, it was finally decided to turn the prisoner over to the civil authorities at Key West for prosecution under the Federal laws. It is said at the Navy Department that none of the officers of the vessel were implicated in the transaction."

THE Secretary of the Navy has accepted the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. The recent trial of her machinery developed an average of 3,893 indicated horse power, or 638 over the contract requirement. The Department will now consider the question of payments to the contractors for the vessel. There is still retained about \$130,000 of the contract money, of which about \$50,000 is estimated to be due the Government as penalties for non-compliance within the contract time. The detail for the Vesuvius will be made up in a few days. Lieut. Schroder, her commanding officer, is at present the only officer assigned to her. It has been reported that officers are strongly averse to serving upon her on account of the danger incident to the use of high explosives in her pneumatic guns, but we are informed that such is not the case, as quite a number have applied for assignment to her. It is expected that she will be stationed in the vicinity of Newport during the present summer. This, if true, will doubtless make her a popular vessel with those in search of duty. We understand that the Department has about abandoned the idea of using dynamite in the guns. Gun cotton, or probably Emmonite if experiments justify it, will be used.

The probabilities are that there will be another squadron of evolution in European waters before the end of the present fiscal year. The subject is already being discussed by naval officials, and it is understood that Secretary Tracy favors this method of utilizing the new ships. Commodore McLane, who by orders this week is to be relieved from the Boston yard in a few weeks, is talked of for the command of the prospective squadron. Allowing for all reasonable delays, at least three new vessels, the Philadelphia, Yorktown, and Bennington, ought to be in all respects ready for sea by early autumn. With these three vessels and the Pensacola and Enterprise, which are understood to be booked for the European squadron, a fleet sufficient for evolution purposes will be available. The Miantonomah could also be added if it was thought desirable to send her across the ocean, as she will probably be ready for commission by Sept. 1; at least that is the time set by those in charge of work upon her. The Vesuvius might also be included; she has now come into possession of the Government, and will soon be officered and manned and otherwise made ready for such service as may be designated.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

MAY 15.—Lieut. Commander G. C. Reiter, to report to the commandant of the Navy-yard, Mare Island, May 24, for examination for promotion.

MAY 16.—Lieutenant Thomas M. Brumby, to duty as assistant to the lighthouse inspector of the 3d District.

Lieutenant George T. Emmons, to the Pinta, July 21 next.

Ensign Wm. J. Maxwell, to ordnance instruction at the Navy-yard, Washington.

MAY 17.—Commander Allan D. Brown and Ensign B. C. Dent, to appear before the retiring board.

Ensign John H. Fillmore, to examination for promotion.

MAY 19.—Ensign Maurice L. Read, to appear before the retiring board.

P. A. Surgeon Frank Anderson, to special temporary duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

MAY 20.—Pay Director Edward May, to duty as Purchasing Paymaster at Washington, D. C., in addition to his present duties.

Lieutenant M. A. Shufeldt, to examination for promotion.

MAY 23.—Captain Henry Erben, as member of the Board of Inspection and Survey.

Detached.

MAY 14.—Ensign W. J. Maxwell, from the Galena and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 15.—Lieutenant M. A. Shufeldt, from the Yantic and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 16.—Commander B. H. McCalla, from command of the Enterprise.

Lieutenant A. C. Hodgson, from the Pinta July 21 next, proceed home, and granted three months' leave from the date of reaching home.

Lieutenants R. R. Ingersoll, Herman F. Fiechbohm, Samuel C. Lemly, Richard T. Mulligan and Percival J. Werlick, Ensign G. W. Kline, P. A. Surgeon C. J. Herndon, Chief Engineer James Entwistle and Assistant Engineer F. A. Bennett, from the Enterprise, and ordered to proceed home and await orders.

Assistant Paymaster J. A. Mudd, from the Enterprise, ordered to settle accounts, then await orders.

MAY 19.—Assistant Surgeon R. P. Crandall, from the Galena and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

P. A. Surgeon F. A. Berryhill, from the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Pay Director G. E. Thornton, from duty at the Navy Pay Office, Washington, on reporting of relief and ordered to assume the duties of the Navy Pay Office, New York.

MAY 20.—Commander Wm. P. McCann, from the command of the Navy-yard, Boston, May 31, and placed on waiting orders.

Captain Thomas O. Seifridge, as member of the Board of Inspection and Survey on May 30, and ordered to command the Navy-yard, Boston, May 31.

MAY 23.—Captain Albert Kautz, from the Portsmouth Navy yard and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Captain Wm. T. Sampson, from the Naval Academy and assigned to special duty in connection with the San Francisco.

1st Lieutenant H. K. White, Marine Corps, from the Brooklyn Navy yard and ordered to Annapolis.

Captain R. L. Paythian, from the Naval Observatory and ordered to duty as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, June 28.

Captain F. V. McNair, to duty as Superintendent of the Naval Observatory.

Captain Charles C. Carpenter, from command of receiving ship Wabash May 31, and ordered to command the Portsmouth Navy-yard.

Captain Edmund O. Matthews, from Navy-yard, Boston, and to command the Wabash.

Leave.

The leave of Ensign Frank W. Toppan has been extended until June 12 next and has been granted permission to remain abroad until that time.

Resigned.

Pay Director Thomas H. Looker, as paymaster-general, accepted from May 25, and sick leave granted him for one year.

The resignation of P. A. Surgeon A. R. Wentworth accepted, to take effect Nov. 14, 1890. That officer detached from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and granted leave until that date.

Confirmations.

MAY 16.—Pay Inspector Edwin Stewart, to be chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and Paymaster General in the Department of the Navy, with the relative rank of commodore.

Commissioned.

Pay Inspector Edwin Stewart, Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, from May 16, 1890.

MARINE CORPS.

MAY 17.—2d Lieutenant C. H. Lauchheimer, commissioned as 1st lieutenant.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., May 21, 1890.

LAST Wednesday afternoon about 1,200 people witnessed the ball game with the "Pastimes." This was the second game we had played with our Baltimore friends. In the first game we were badly beaten—26 to 6—and many thought that a second trial would not improve matters. However, after the first inning everyone began to get interested in the fine playing done on both sides. The cadets never did better individual work and their batting was excellent. Hartung, Hubbard, Rubin and Johnson won praise from everyone. The final score was 7 to 1, in favor of cadets.

Thursday, May 15, the candidates for class of '94 reported at the Superintendent's office. Friday and Saturday they took their entrance examinations. The first series of examinations resulted in finding over half the number unsatisfactory in one or more studies. Monday and Tuesday those were given a second trial. The following are those who reported for examination:

P. Babin, N. Y.
Wm. Baldwin, N. Y.
E. L. Batts, Texas.
J. R. Berryman, Ohio.
C. Biardy, Pa.
E. H. Chappell, Mich.
J. H. Chase, Ind.
A. T. Chester (at large).
A. P. Childs, Pa.
Wm. Churchill, Mo.
F. W. Kress, Pa.
R. L. Cochran, Mo.
H. I. Cook, Fla.
J. T. Cooper, Del.
Geo. Costigan, N. Y.
R. A. Deane, N. Y.
J. D. C. Javruite, Va.
E. H. de Lancy, Tenn.
M. Dobbs, Ga.
A. H. Emery, N. H.
J. H. Tigue, Ohio.
J. F. Fears, Pa.
S. P. Fullinwider, Mo.
S. B. Graham, Mich.
G. E. Gilmer, N. Y.
G. T. Greer, Va.
M. J. Horan, N. Y.
L. H. Jones, N. Y.
A. Kavanagh, Neb.
C. A. Lane, Mo.
S. J. Lett, Tenn.
O. Loberg, Wis.
F. Lowe, Jr., N. C.

F. Lyon, Ky.
F. R. Meduen, N. Y.
B. R. McAvoy, N. J.
M. J. McCormack, Mich.
H. E. McNichol, Kas.
R. McLean, Tenn.
M. E. Mitchell, Ark.
C. C. Moody, Me.
R. H. O'bora, N. Y.
W. A. Bora, Tex.
R. Ridgely, Ga.
F. G. E. Roria, Ala.
W. P. Roberts, Miss.
F. L. Sandoz, La.
W. P. Scott, Pa.
D. F. Sellers, N. M.
M. J. Shaw, Minn.
J. P. Smith, S. C.
J. F. Snow, Me.
R. Spear, Ky.
J. S. Steely, Pa.
S. Strimberg, N. Y.
Geo. Stearns, Ill.
A. J. Talcott, R. I.
H. M. Tolson, N. Y.
H. E. Trux, Wash.
W. S. Turpin, Ind.
C. S. Vernal, Md.
T. B. Walker, N. Dak.
W. C. Watted, N. C.
E. Widmer, Me.
P. B. Wren, Ky.
C. Winship, Ga.

Parade occurred on Thursday instead of Friday, as heretofore. Lieut. Geating has the companies march from the

parade in quick time until the order "four right," when the double is taken up. Although the movement does not have about it the dash of the old parade dismissal, still it looks much better.

Saturday morning cadets had seamanship drill on the Wyoming going out in the bay and exercising in working ship. May 15 the Constellation went into commission. She is now fully rigged with wire rigging and new running rigging. Cadets of the present 2d and 4th Classes will probably embark on her June 7. Cadets that enter this series will not go on the cruise as usual, but will receive their instruction, as cadets, at the Academy, having from four to six hours of "setting up" drill and gymnastics daily.

Saturday afternoon arrangements had been made for a ball game with the University of Virginia team. Saturday noon a telegram was received from them saying they were not coming. The University and the Academy have always been very friendly, but it is hard to tell what might have happened to one of the Virginians had he shown himself inside the Yard. It was a beautiful day and a large crowd were cheered out of a fine game of ball. And beside "Johnny" Tilton came all the way from Charlottesville to report the game.

The last informal dance of the season took place Saturday evening. Dancing lasted from 8 to 11 P. M. Mr. Zimmerman gave us several new pieces, which were appreciated by the dancers. It was so warm that many instead of dancing preferred the gallery, where they might watch the others. A large number of young ladies from Baltimore and Washington were present.

Mrs. Wilcox and her two daughters, Miss Wilcox and Mrs. Long, are visiting at Mrs. Miner's, who is also a daughter of Mrs. Wilcox. They have just returned from a trip abroad and are paying Annapolis a visit before leaving for the "Golden Gate." Miss Henshaw, of Baltimore, is visiting Mrs. Sigbee. Miss Gilt, of Columbus, Ohio, is visiting Mrs. Kresup. Miss Church is a guest of Mrs. Sampson. Capt. Chester, U. S. N., has been in town for a few days with his son, A. T. Chester, who successfully passed his entrance examination. Lieut. Comdr. Snow has also been in Annapolis for a few days with his son, who is a candidate for admission. Mrs. Drexel has been ill for some time, but is now convalescing. N. A.

TRIAL OF NEW CRUISERS.

THE next two additions to the Navy ship list will be the cruiser Philadelphia and gunboat Concord. The official trial of the former will take place about June 5. The contractors say that the Concord will be ready for her trial on Monday next. The trial board has been directed to meet at Chester, but private advices indicate that she will not be ready for some days yet. The board appointed for the purpose, which will also, with probably one or two changes, conduct the trial of the Philadelphia, consists of the following officers:

Capt. E. E. Potter, president; Capt. R. F. Bradford, Chief Engr. S. L. P. Ayres, Comdr. O. A. Bacheiler, Naval Constr. John F. Hanson, Sub-board for horse-power; Chief Engrs. S. L. P. Ayres, A. H. Able, Ralph Aston. Assistants: P. A. Engrs. A. C. Engard, Rich'd Inch, Herschell Main, H. N. Stevenson, G. D. Strickland, E. R. Freeman, F. H. Eldridge, R. T. Hall, J. P. S. Lawranor, Asst. Engrs. C. A. E. King, W. C. Herbert, W. P. Winchell.

Horse-power is the essential requirement of the contract for the Concord—3,400 being called for, with \$100 per horse power penalty and premium.

The trial of the Philadelphia will take place on the south side of Long Island. At the request of the contractors the speed will be determined by successive runs in opposite directions over a measured base of forty miles, instead of by the method proposed by Engineer-in-Chief Melville.

REVENUE MARINE.

THE United States revenue cutter McLane, now at Cedar Keys, is one of the best equipped and manned vessels in the Revenue Cutter Service. She was formerly the gunboat Delaware of the United States Navy. She is about 500 tons burden, is a sidewheeler, and draws only a little over six feet of water. This enables her to go well up the rivers. Her battery consists of two 24-pounders, brass bow-chasers, supplemented by an armory full of the latest type of Springfield rifles, Smith and Wesson's 44-caliber revolvers, and plenty of cutlasses. Her crew is an exceptionally fine one, made up mostly of young hearty fellows. She is fitted to carry easily a hundred men, but her complete crew is now under fifty. She is also short handed in the wardroom mess.—Baltimore Sun.

The nominations contained in last week's JOURNAL were confirmed by the Senate, May 17.

The United States revenue steamer McLane is still on duty at Cedar Keys, Fla. Lieut. Carden and the 16 seamen, all well armed, who are searching the swamps for Mayor Cottrell, have met with great hardships, as the people, strangely enough, are opposing them.

Advices from Washington, D. C., say that it is stated upon the most reliable authority that the revenue marine schooner S. P. Chase, now at New Bedford, Mass., is to go out of commission, and that whether the naval transfer bill, now before the Senate, becomes a law or not the vessel will not again cruise as a training ship. It is also stated that four of her guns have been ordered to Baltimore, Md., where the steamer Forward is fitting for duty in the Gulf, and that steamer U. S. Grant, stationed at New York, has been ordered to New Bedford and will convey the guns to Baltimore. The Forward is to be in command of Capt. D. F. Toller, who has been on harbor duty at New York. One of the officers of the Chase has been detached and ordered to Detroit, Mich., leaving the captain, 1st and 2d lieutenants by the ship at New Bedford. From what has been learned it leads to the belief that this matter has been under advisement for some time, and that a training school for cadets in the revenue service is to be abandoned in any event.

May 19.—2d Lieut. W. E. Reynolds, assigned to special duty connected with Life Saving Service, Treasury Department.

May 20.—Capt. Eric Gabrielson, relieved from special duty at Wilmington and placed on waiting orders.

1st Asst. Engr. E. G. Schwarz, relieved from special duty at Wilmington and ordered to steamer Manhattan, N. Y.

1st Asst. Engr. C. F. Coffin, assigned to steamer Smith at New Orleans.

1st Asst. Engr. W. H. Warren, to steamer Fessenden at Detroit.

May 21.—2d Lieut. J. H. Little, to steamer Grant, N. Y.

2d Lieut. F. M. Dunwoody, detached from Grant and assigned to life saving duty in the 5th Light House District.

2d Lieut. John F. Wild, to Galatin at Boston.

The 2d and 3d lieutenants and assistant engineers, recently confirmed for promotion, have been commissioned.

May 22.—The Examining Board, recently in session at the Treasury Department for the examination of candidates for promotion, has been dissolved.

Sailing orders have been issued to the revenue cutter Bear, now at Seattle, Wash., directing that she sail immediately to Oorutaska, and then cruise diligently in Hebrington Sea for the purpose of warning all persons against entering such waters for the purpose of violating section 1955 of the Revised Statutes, and arresting all persons and vessels found to be or to have been engaged in any violation of the laws of the United States therein.

THE following named officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week: Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig and Lieut. Samuel C. Lemly, Richard Rush and R. R. Ingersoll.

FORT MACKINAC, MICH.

THE *St. Ignace Republican*, referring to the recent departure of Companies E and K, 23d Infantry, for Texas, says: The guns of Fort Mackinac gave them a parting salute, and nearly the whole population of the island, with the band, were on the wharf to respectfully bid them farewell. The officers and men of the 23d, and the ladies of the garrison, had formed many friendly attachments with the citizens, which were fully reciprocated by them. The connections and intercourse between the fort and town were always pleasant and without jar.

Captains Goodale and Manning, in a letter to the Secretary of the Citizens Committee, acknowledge with thanks the kindly and complimentary resolutions of representative citizens of Mackinac Island adopted at a recent meeting. We all say they have found here friends from whom we will separate with regret. The resolutions were read to the entire command at parade.

FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y. H.

A *Herald* reporter who visited Fort Wadsworth on Sunday last says:

Although dedicated to warlike uses, Fort Wadsworth is a picture of peace. Its armament is out of date; its ponderous smoothbore are harmless as toothless bulldogs. They lie around on the roadside or amid the grass, only a few of them being mounted for appearance sake.

It was not a day of rest at the fort. The freighter *Illinois* steamed up to the dock with the baggage of the artillerymen of the 1st Regiment from San Francisco. The men were kept busy in transferring their goods from the dock to the casemates of their home upon the hill.

"No, we don't like the change," said a corporal. "Our quarters on the Pacific coast were a paradise as far as climate and living went. The casemates here are horribly damp, and I'm afraid there's no cure for it. We are in for a bad siege of rheumatism beyond doubt."

FORT MONROE, VA.

THE *Baltimore American* says:

Lieut. Ramsey D. Potts, 3d Art., left last week in charge of 30 men for Fort Douglas, Utah, to join the light battery of the 5th Artillery there.

Major Theodore Schwan, A. G., arrived from Washington Sunday on a visit to his chief, Gen. Kelton.

Gen. Stewart Van Vleet arrived from Washington Sunday. He is now on the retired list, but retains his love for the sound of the bugle.

Major Tucker arrived from Washington Wednesday and paid off the troops.

Lieut. Peter R. Traub, 1st Cav., who is on leave from Fort Maginnis, Mon., spent a couple of days visiting old classmates.

Gen. Thom, of Washington, retired, is stopping at the Hygeia.

Mrs. Seiden, of Leesburg, Va., is visiting her brother, Lt. T. B. Mott, 1st Art.

Arrangements are being made for giving the three batteries at Fort Monroe and the five at Washington Bks. each two months' target practice here during the coming summer.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

THE *Kansas City Times* says:

CAPT. WETHERILL, 6th Inf., and family have gone to Fort Lewis, Col. Both the captain and Mrs. Wetherill will be greatly missed from the post. The enlisted men of the company to which the captain has been promoted are to be congratulated on their new commander.

A day or two since Lieut. Hasbrouck, 14th Inf., scored 73 out of a possible 74 at 300 yards. This is an exceptional good score.

The right thumb of Mr. Joseph Arnhorst, a clerk in the office of the assistant adjutant general, has been amputated. This will deprive Mr. Arnhorst of a livelihood as a clerk, as he will not be able to perform any clerical duties unless he can learn writing without the use of the thumb.

The total canteen receipts since November and up to April 30 reach \$12,629.29. There has been paid in dividends to companies \$1,930.91, and there is still an unpaid dividend of \$814.75. The canteen does not owe a dollar.

The officers have organized into two base ball teams and propose to give a match game on Saturday. Lieut. Geo. E. French, 4th Infantry, a famous player, will take part. Mr. French is skilful in all athletic sports and is one of the most experienced tennis players at the post.

Competitors will soon assemble for the rifle contest of 1890. The medals for last year have not yet been issued, though they were promised in March. It is well hereafter to direct the striking of these medals about two years in advance of the competition for which they are to be given.

Lieuts. Warren, Corps of Engineers, and Landers, 4th Art., stationed at Wilets Point, are recent additions to membership in the Army Co-operative Fire Association.

In relieving Lieut. Dodge, 24th Infantry, from duty on his staff as aide-de-camp, Gen. Merritt commends him as an "able, efficient, and enterprising officer, abreast of the times in his profession, who, as a staff officer, by his cheerfulness, courtesy, and constant attention to duty, has made his loss to the staff a matter which will be long felt. A steady success in his profession must attend such qualities as those possessed by Lieut. Dodge."

Major Wirt Davis, 5th Cav., goes to Fort Sill, I. T. Mrs. Beardsley, wife of Lieut. Beardsley, 8th Inf., leaves soon for Cleveland, O., on a visit to relatives.

Colonel and Mrs. Lane arrived May 17 from the East, and will visit for some time their daughter, Mrs. Guilfoyle.

Lieut. Dodge, 24th Inf., left St. Louis, May 17, for Arizona. The bare and bound race, May 17, was a very interesting affair. Lieut. Elliot, 9th Inf., and Private Wilson, Troop L, 9th Cav., were the horses. Twenty-two hounds started in the time given and three succeeded in winning the prizes offered.

Lieut. Charles J. Crane, 24th Inf., will be the next adjutant of his regiment. The time of Lieut. Brereton expires Aug. 1, 1890.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In a recent case at Fort Robinson, the reviewing authority, General Brooke, says: "The evidence shows that the accused was suffering from acute mania, superinduced by alcoholic excess which is not disproved or questioned, and such being the case he was subject for treatment in the post hospital instead of trial by general court-martial. A maniac is entitled to an acquittal regardless of how he became insane."

Serjt. Nicholas Golden, Troop "H," 8th Cavalry, for drunkenness and inducing enlisted men to play faro, and then refusing to redeem the checks, has been dishonorably discharged, and relegated to confinement at hard labor for eight months. [We trust the reins are not loosening in this matter of N. C. O.'s encouraging gambling, etc.—Ed. JOURNAL.]

THE Marine Temperance Union, Marine Barracks, Washington, at a meeting held May 15, adopted resolutions declaring that the Marine Temperance Union extend to Col. Charles Heywood, commanding Marine Barracks, Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, their heartfelt thanks for his kindness and courtesy in allowing the Union to have the use of the hall and other privileges, and that the resolutions be framed and hung in the hall as a testimonial of his kindness. The hope is also expressed that he will remain in the future what he has always been in the past, the true benefactor of the enlisted men under his command.

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atl. Station.—R.-Adml. Bancroft Gherardt.

Address of squadron until further notice care of Commandant, Navy-yard, New York.

BALTIMORE, 1st rate, 10 guns (flagship), Captain W. S. Schley. Left Baltimore, Md., May 14, and arrived at Key West May 20.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. At Key West, Fla. All well.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. H. Elmer. At Key West May 20.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Rockwell. At Navy-yard, New York.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 4 guns. Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Key West.

The vessels of this squadron have been ordered to rendezvous at Portland, Me., by July 2 next, and will probably leave Key West at an early date for Northern ports.

S. Atlantic Station.—Squadron of Evolution.—Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

CHICAGO, flagship, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. At Gibraltar May 21, preparatory to departure for South Atlantic Station, and will sail for Brazilian waters about the 25th instant.

ATLANTA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. Same as Chicago.

BOSTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. Same as Chicago.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander F. E. Chadwick. Same as Chicago.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, (flagship), 14 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed. Sailed from Montevideo Uruguay for Bahia, Brazil, May 19, en route to Norfolk, Va. Address of ship care Navy Department.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. James M. Forsyth. Arrived at Rosario, Uruguay, April 21.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Snow. At Navy-yard, New York. She will probably be assigned to the South Atlantic Station.

Pacific Station.—Actg. Rear Adml. Geo. Brown.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

CHARLESTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, flagship, Capt. G. C. Remy. Sailed from San Francisco May 21, ostensibly for Honolulu, but really under orders to cruise along the coast of Lower California to keep watch for a filibustering expedition threatening Mexican territory.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Jas. G. Green. En route from Apia, Samoa, to San Francisco.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Joshua Bishop. Awaiting instructions at San Francisco, Cal. It is thought that she will sail in a few days for Apia, via Honolulu, to relieve the *Mohican*.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander E. M. Shepard. At Apia, Samoa.

NIRPSI, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Felix McCurley. At Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers. Lieut.-Comdr. O. W. Farenholt. At Sitka, Alaska.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, Commander H. C. Taylor. En route for Asiatic station via Suez Canal and Red Sea. Address care B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Arrived at Port Said, Egypt, May 20.

MONOCACY, 3d rate 6 guns, Comdr. M. L. Johnson. At Canton, China, April 23, 1890.

OMAHA, 3d rate, (flagship), 13 guns, Captain B. J. Cromwell. Left Yokohama March 28, and arrived at Kobe April 2, and was in that port April 25.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. Holman Vail. Left Chingkiang April 21, to visit ports on the Yangtze above Chingkiang, and expected to arrive at that port about the middle of May.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. H. Cooper. Arrived at Kobe April 13, and left for Yokohama on the 16th, where she arrived April 17. Left that port April 24 for Chemulpo, with the new Minister, Mr. Augustine Heard, and family on board.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 13 guns Comdr. B. P. Lamberton. Sailed from Hampton Roads for New York May 19, and thence will proceed to Newport, where she will prepare for her usual summer cruise. Arrived at New York Navy-yard May 22.

PORTSMOUTH, 13 guns, Comdr. John Schouler. Arrived at Norfolk yard. Will leave in a few days for New York and Newport.

MINNESOTA, 19 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 28th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York. Arrived at Navy-yard, New York, May 19. Will be placed in the new Timber Dock on the 21st, to further test that structure.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

CONSTELLATION, 10 guns (practice ship of Naval Academy), Commander Henry Glass. At Annapolis, Md. Will proceed soon on her annual cruise.

CUSHING, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. C. McR. Winslow. At the Navy-yard, Washington.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. S. Cowles. At Washington Navy-yard.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. Vessel engaged in carrying freight between the several navy-yards. Left New York May 20, en route to the station as far north as Portsmouth, N. H.

MARION, 3d rate. Arrived at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, May 2. Orders were issued on May 9 to land the stores of the *Marion* and put her out of commission. Her officers, with the exception of Lieutenant-Commander C. F. Hutchins, Lieut. Downs L. Wilson, Lieut. J. (I. Gillmore, Asst. Surg. L. W. Atlee, and Boatswain J. J. Glynn, have been detached. The officers above-mentioned have been detailed to come East with the men per Pacific Mail steamer from San Francisco.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 gathings). Commander Geo. H. Wadleigh. At Erie, Pa. Has been ordered to Cleveland, Ohio, by the 30th inst., to take part in the ceremonies attending the dedication of the memorial structure to the late President Garfield.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 2 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. C. Gibson. Left Navy-yard, Mare Island, for New York, March 8. Will be used as a training ship for apprentices.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates.

Arrived at Barbadoes, West Indies, April 28. Arrival daily expected at New York.

PETREL, 4th rate, 4 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Brownson. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Will probably soon be assigned to the Asiatic Station.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Lt.-Comdr. G. C. Reiter. Docked for repairs at Mare Island (Cal.) Navy-yard, April 29. Will probably be assigned to assist revenue vessels in policing sealing grounds during the coming season.

SARATOGA, Comdr. F. M. Green, nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania.

Sailed from Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, on her summer cruise. Letters cannot reach the ship at Fayal. Till July 25 send letters to care U. S. Consul, Southampton, England. Till Aug. 12 send letters to care U. S. Consul, Lisbon, Portugal. Letters cannot reach the ship at Madeira. Put Nautical Schoolship *Saratoga* on all letters. The postage is 5 cents a half ounce. Till June 1 address letters to Lewes, Delaware.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School.

The following is the programme for the summer cruise of the nautical schoolship *St. Mary's* for 1890: Leave New London, May 20th. Arrive at Fayal, June 5; sail from Fayal, June 9. Arrive at Lisbon, June 17; sail from Lisbon, June 24. Arrive at Gibraltar, June 27; sail from Gibraltar, July 3. Stop at Tangier one day. Arrive at Madeira, July 9; sail from Madeira for home, July 15. Arrive home, Aug. 9.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Will probably be assigned to assist revenue vessels in policing the sealing grounds during the coming summer.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge-Hoff. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Captain Byron Wilson. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Comdr. E. C. Merriman. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Captain C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The armor-clad *Ajax*, *Catakill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. J. D. Graham, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A PETTY officer and six seamen belonging to H. M. S. surveying vessel *Egeria*, on the Australian station, have been tried by court-martial for mutinous assembly and for disobeying orders, and have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from five years to six months.

SECRETARY of the Navy Tracy on May 16th wrote a letter to the Senate Committee on Appropriations calling attention to the importance of an appropriation to provide arms for issue to the recently organized naval militia. Among other things the Secretary said: "The formation of the proposed naval reserve requires carefully studied legislation, which may not be accomplished for some time to come, while the provision for the militia already created by the States requires only an appropriation and will be in line with the popular sentiment, without the support of which neither a militia nor a reserve would be possible. I therefore recommend that an appropriation of \$50,000 be made for this purpose."

WHEN the Pacific Coast Board of Naval Inspection and Survey examined the cruiser *Charleston* recently at San Francisco and declared that vessel ready for sea, one of the most interesting tests followed the practice command of "man overboard." The polished copper globes which hang from the stern of all our men-of-war and which constitute the life buoy invented by Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn were at that time thoroughly tested. The apparatus is provided with a torch which ignites on coming in contact with water, and burns brilliantly for some time. The illumination at night and its smoke by day serves the double purpose of enabling the man overboard to reach it and enabling the boat's crew which is lowered immediately after the accident to go to the rescue. In the test at the inspection of the *Charleston* the system worked like a charm, and the board has just made a report to the department highly commending its successful operation.

The U. S. S. Essex will be inspected preliminary to sailing per orders June 2.

The North Atlantic squadron has been ordered to Port Royal, S. C., from Key West, Fla.

The floating strength of the Republic of Chili consists at the present time of 3 battle-ships, 3 corvettes, 4 cruisers, 2 sunboats, 2 torpedo-boats, 10 torpedo boats, 5 sloops, and a steam-transport.

A rowboat containing five boys upset in the East River, New York, off 64th street, about dusk on the evening of May 18. Four of the boys were rescued by a crew in a launch from the U. S. S. Vermont. One boy sank and was drowned. Another boat capsized the same day off the Navy-yard. There were six boys in it, all of whom managed to cling to the side until taken off by a launch from the U. S. S. Essex, which came quickly to their rescue.

A LETTER from on board the Atlanta, Squadron of Evolution, Algiers, May 7, states that the squadron, which was to have sailed from Algiers May 7th, for Gibraltar, was delayed owing to a succession of stiff southwest squalls. The stay in Algiers has been most agreeable. The city is interesting and the inhabitants are intensely courteous. Many visitors have boarded the ships and seemed much interested in them. On Sunday, May 3, the officers of the squadron were invited to a *fete champetre*, and on May 4, in the evening, were entertained by the Red Cross Society of France. In the evening of May 6th they attended the ball given by the French military officers in Algiers, given as a compliment to the American squadron. On the weather moderating, the squadron was to immediately get under way and proceed to Gibraltar.

A DISPATCH from Washington, D. C., May 17th, in reference to the recent case of smuggling on the Galena, says: "This vessel had just arrived at Key West, Fla., from a cruise in the West Indies, and the customs officers discovered that nearly 15,000 fine cigars had been unloaded from her in violation of law. They were seized, and an investigation disclosed that the master at arms of the vessel, a man named Popple, was the perpetrator of the fraud. Before this was known, however, Popple had deserted and gone back to Havana. He was arrested there, and the Galena was sent after him and he was brought back to this country for trial. It was at first decided to try him by naval court martial, but in view of a peculiar defect in the law which virtually excuses civilians from giving testimony before naval courts, and as evidence from this class of witnesses was necessary to the case, it was finally decided to turn the prisoner over to the civil authorities at Key West for prosecution under the Federal laws. It is said at the Navy Department that none of the officers of the vessel were implicated in the transaction."

The Secretary of the Navy has accepted the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius. The recent trial of her machinery developed an average of 3,838 indicated horse power, or 638 over the contract requirement. The Department will now consider the question of payments to the contractors for the vessel. There is still retained about \$130,000 of the contract money, of which about \$50,000 is estimated to be due the Government as penalties for non-completion within the contract time. The detail for the Vesuvius will be made up in a few days. Lieut. Schroder, her commanding officer, is at present the only officer assigned to her. It has been reported that officers are strongly averse to serving upon her on account of the danger incident to the use of high explosives in her pneumatic guns, but we are informed that such is not the case, as quite a number have applied for assignment to her. It is expected that she will be stationed in the vicinity of Newport during the present summer. This, if true, will doubtless make her a popular vessel with those in search of duty. We understand that the Department has about abandoned the idea of using dynamite in the guns. Gun cotton, or probably Emmonsite if experiments justify it, will be used.

The probabilities are that there will be another squadron of evolution in European waters before the end of the present fiscal year. The subject is already being discussed by naval officials, and it is understood that Secretary Tracy favors this method of utilizing the new ships. Commodore McCann, who by orders this week is to be relieved from the Boston yard in a few weeks, is talked of for the command of the prospective squadron. Allowing for all reasonable delays, at least three new vessels, the Philadelphia, Yorktown and Bennington, ought to be in all respects ready for sea by early autumn. With these three vessels and the Pensacola and Enterprise, which are understood to be booked for the European squadron, a fleet sufficient for evolution purposes will be available. The Miantonomah could also be added if it was thought desirable to send her across the ocean, as she will probably be ready for commission by Sept. 1; at least that is the time set by those in charge of work upon her. The Vesuvius might also be included; she has now come into possession of the Government, and will soon be officered and manned and otherwise made ready for such service as may be designated.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

MAY 15.—Lieut.-Commander G. C. Reiter, to report to the commandant of the Navy-yard, Mare Island, May 24, for examination for promotion.

MAY 16.—Lieutenant Thomas M. Brumby, to duty as assistant to the lighthouse inspector of the 3d District.

Lieutenant George T. Emmons, to the Pinta, July 21 next.

Ensign Wm. J. Maxwell, to ordnance instruction at the Navy-yard, Washington.

MAY 17.—Commander Allan D. Brown and Ensign B. C. Dent, to appear before the retiring board.

Ensign John H. Fillmore, to examination for promotion.

MAY 19.—Ensign Maurice L. Read, to appear before the retiring board.

P. A. Surgeon Frank Anderson, to special temporary duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

MAY 20.—Pay Director Edward May, to duty as Purchasing Paymaster at Washington, D. C., in addition to his present duties.

Lieutenant M. on A. Shufeldt, to examination for promotion.

MAY 23.—Captain Henry Erben, as member of the Board of Inspection and Survey.

Detached.

MAY 14.—Ensign W. J. Maxwell, from the Galena and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 15.—Lieutenant M. A. Shufeldt, from the Yantic and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 16.—Commander B. H. McCalla, from command of the Enterprise.

Lieutenant A. C. Hodgson, from the Pinta July 21 next, proceed home, and granted three months' leave from the date of reaching home.

Lieutenants R. R. Ingersoll, Herman F. Fiebborn, Samuel C. Lemly, Richard T. Mulligan and Percival J. Werlick, Ensign G. W. Kline, P. A. Surgeon C. J. Herndon, Chief Engineer James Entwistle and Assistant Engineer F. A. Bennett, from the Enterprise, and ordered to proceed home and await orders.

Assistant Paymaster J. A. Mudd, from the Enterprise, ordered to settle accounts, then await orders.

MAY 19.—Assistant Surgeon R. P. Crandall, from the Galena and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

P. A. Surgeon F. A. Berryhill, from the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Pay Director G. E. Thornton, from duty at the Navy Pay Office, Washington, on reporting of relief and ordered to assume the duties of the Navy Pay Office, New York.

MAY 20.—Commander Wm. P. McCann, from the command of the Navy-yard, Boston, May 31, and placed on waiting orders.

Captain Thomas O. Selfridge, as member of the Board of Inspection and Survey on May 30, and ordered to command the Navy-yard, Boston, May 31.

MAY 23.—Captain Albert Kautz, from the Portsmouth Navy yard and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Captain Wm. T. Sampson, from the Naval Academy and assigned to special duty in connection with the San Francisco.

1st Lieutenant H. K. White, Marine Corps, from the Brooklyn Navy yard and ordered to Annapolis.

Captain R. L. Phyllis, from the Naval Observatory and ordered to duty as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, June 23.

Captain E. V. McNair, to duty as Superintendent of the Naval Observatory.

Captain Charles C. Carpenter, from command of receiving ship Washash May 31, and ordered to command the Portsmouth Navy-yard.

Captain Edmund O. Matthews, from Navy-yard, Boston, and to command the Washash.

Leave.

The leave of Ensign Frank W. Toppan has been extended until June 12 next and has been granted permission to remain abroad until that time.

Resigned.

Pay Director Thomas H. Looker, as paymaster-general, accepted from May 25, and sick leave granted him for one year.

The resignation of P. A. Surgeon A. R. Wentworth accepted, to take effect Nov. 14, 1890. That officer detached from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and granted leave until that date.

Confirmations.

MAY 16.—Pay Inspector Edwin Stewart, to be chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and Paymaster General in the Department of the Navy, with the relative rank of commodore.

Commissioned.

Pay Inspector Edwin Stewart, Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, from May 16, 1890.

MARINE CORPS.

MAY 17.—2d Lieutenant C. H. Lauchheimer, commissioned as 1st Lieutenant.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., May 21, 1890.

LAST Wednesday afternoon about 1,300 people witnessed the ball game with the "Pastimes." This was the second game we had played with our Baltimore friends. In the first game we were badly beaten—25 to 8—and many thought that a second trial would not improve matters. However, after the first inning everyone began to get interested in the fine playing done on both sides. The cadets never did better individual work and their batting was excellent. Hartung, Hubbard, Rubin and Johnson won praise from everyone. The final score was 7 to 1, in favor of cadets.

Thursday, May 15, the candidates for class of '94 reported at the Superintendent's office. Friday and Saturday they took their entrance examinations. The first series of examinations resulted in inducing over half the number unsatisfactory in one or more studies. Monday and Tuesday they were given a second trial. The following are those who reported for examination:

P. Babo, N. Y.
Wm. Baldwin, N. Y.
E. L. Batts, Texas.
J. R. Berryman, Ohio.
C. Biandry, Pa.
R. H. Chappell, Mich.
J. B. Chase, Ind.
A. T. Chester (at large).
A. P. Childs, Pa.
Wm. Churchhill, Mo.
F. W. Kress, Pa.
R. L. Cochran, Mo.
H. I. Cone, Del.
I. T. Cooper, Fla.
Geo. Costigan, N. Y.
R. A. Deane, N. Y.
J. D. C. Javutte, Va.
E. H. de Laney, Tenn.
M. Dobbs, Ga.
A. B. Emery, N. H.
J. B. Tiege, Ohio.
J. F. Forbes, Pa.
S. P. Fullinwider, Mo.
S. B. Graham, Mich.
C. E. Gilmer, N. Y.
G. T. Greer, Va.
M. J. Horan, N. Y.
L. B. Jones, N. Y.
A. Kavanagh, Neb.
C. A. Lane, Mo.
S. G. Latta, Tenn.
O. Loberg, Va.
F. Lowe, Jr., N. C.

F. Lyon, Ky.
F. B. Madden, N. Y.
B. B. McAvoy, N. J.
M. J. McCormack, Mich.
H. E. McNichol, Kas.
R. McLean, Tenn.
M. E. Mitchell, Ark.
H. C. Moody, Mo.
B. H. O'bora, N. Y.
W. A. Rhea, Tex.
R. Ridgely, Ga.
F. G. Roberts, Ala.
W. P. Roberts, Miss.
F. L. Sandoy, La.
W. P. Scott, Pa.
D. F. Sellers, N. M.
M. J. Shaw, Minn.
J. P. Smith, S. C.
C. F. Snow, Me.
R. Sparr, Pa.
J. S. Steely, Ky.
J. Strinsbam, Jr., Mich.
Geo. Sheavington, Ill.
A. J. Talbot, Ky.
H. M. Tolfron, N. Y.
H. E. Trux, Wash.
W. S. Turpin, Md.
S. C. Vestal, Ind.
T. B. Walker, N. Dak.
W. C. Waited, N. C.
R. Widmer, Mo.
F. B. Wentr, Ky.
S. Winship, Ga.

Parade occurred on Thursday instead of Friday, as heretofore. Lieut. Geating has the companies march from the

parade in quick time until the order "four's right," when the double is taken up. Although the movement does not have about it the dash of the old parade dismissal, still it looks much better.

Saturday morning cadets had seamanship drill on the Whiting going out to the bay and exercising in working ship. May 15 the Constellation went into commission. She is now fully rigged with wire rigging and new running rigging. Cadets of the present 2d and 4th Classes will probably embark on her June 1. Cadets that enter this spring will not go on the cruise as usual, but will receive their initiation, as cadets, at the Academy, having from four to six hours of "setting up" drill and gymnastics daily.

Saturday afternoon arrangements had been made for a ball game with the University of Virginia team. Saturday noon a telegram was received from them saying they were not coming. The University and the Academy have always been very friendly, but it is hard to tell what might have happened to one of the Virginians had he shown himself inside the Yard. It was a beautiful day and a large crowd were cheered out of a fine game of ball. And beside "Johnny" Tilton came all the way from Charlottesville to report the game.

The last informal cadet hop of the season took place Saturday evening. Dancing lasted from 8 to 11 P. M. Mr. Zimmerman gave us several new pieces, which were appreciated by the dancers. It was so warm that many instead of dancing preferred the gallery, where they might watch the other number of young ladies from Baltimore and Washington were present.

Mrs. Wilcox and her two daughters, Miss Wilcox and Mrs. Long-treet, are all visiting at Mrs. Miner's, who is also a daughter of Mrs. Wilcox. They have just returned from a trip abroad and are paying Annapolis a visit before leaving for the "Golden Gate." Miss Henshaw, of Baltimore, is visiting Mrs. Sigbee. Miss Gilt, of Columbus, Ohio, is visiting Mrs. Kresch. Miss Church is a guest of Mrs. Sarason. Capt. Chester, U. S. N., has been in town for a few days with his son, A. T. Chester, who successfully passed his entrance examinations. Lieut.-Comdr. Snow has also been in Annapolis for a few days with his son, who is a candidate for admission. Mrs. Drexel has been ill for some time, but is now convalescing. N. A.

TRIAL OF NEW CRUISERS.

The next two additions to the Navy ship list will be the cruiser Philadelphia and sunboat Concord. The official trial of the former will take place about June 5. The contractors say that the Concord will be ready for her trial on Monday next. The trial board has been directed to meet at Chester, but private advices indicate that she will not be ready for some days yet. The board appointed for the purpose, which will also, with probably one or two changes, conduct the trial of the Philadelphia, consists of the following officers:

Capt. E. E. Potter, president; Capt. R. P. Bradford, Chief Engr. S. L. P. Ayres, Comdr. O. A. Batcheller, Naval Constr. John F. Hanson, Sub-board for horse-power; Chief Engrs. S. L. P. Ayres, A. H. Able, Ralph Aston. Assistants: P. A. Engle, A. C. Engard, Rich'd Inch, Herschell Main, H. N. Stevenson, G. D. Strickland, E. R. Freeman, F. H. Eldridge, R. T. Hall, J. P. S. Lawrence, Asst. Engrs. C. A. E. King, W. C. Herbert, W. P. Winchell.

Horse-power is the essential requirement of the contract for the Concord—3,400 being called for, with \$100 per horse power penalty and premium.

The trial of the Philadelphia will take place on the south side of Long Island. At the request of the contractors the speed will be determined by successive runs in opposite directions over a measured base of forty miles, instead of by the method proposed by Engineer-in-Chief Melville.

REVENUE MARINE.

THE United States revenue cutter McLane, now at Cedar Key, is one of the best equipped and manned vessels in the Revenue Cutter Service. She was formerly the sunboat Delaware of the United States Navy. She is about 500 tons burden, is a sidewheeler, and draws only a little over six feet of water. This enables her to go well up the rivers. Her battery consists of two 24-pounders, brass howitzers, supplemented by an armory full of the latest type of Springfield rifles, Smith and Wesson's 44-calibre revolvers, and plenty of cartridges. Her crew is an exceptional flag one, made up mostly of young hearty fellows. She is fitted to carry easily a hundred men, but her complete crew is now under fifty. She is also short handed in the wardroom mess.—Baltimore Sun.

The nominations contained in last week's JOURNAL were confirmed by the Senate, May 17.

The United States revenue steamer McLane is still on duty at Cedar Key, Fla. Lieut. Carden and the 18 seamen, all well armed, who are searching the swamps for Mayor Cottrell, have met with great hardships, as the people, strangely enough, are opposing them.

Advice from Washington, D. C., say that it is stated upon the most reliable authority that the revenue marine school ship S. P. Chase, now at New Bedford, Mass., is to go out of commission, and that whether the naval transfer bill, now before the Senate, becomes a law or not the vessel will not again cruise as a training ship. It is also stated that four of her guns have been ordered to Baltimore, Md., where the steamer Forward is fitting for duty in the Gulf, and that steamer U. S. Grant, stationed at New York, has been ordered to New Bedford and will convey the guns to Baltimore. The Forward is to be in command of Capt. D. F. Tuxier, who has been on harbor duty at New York. One of the officers of the Chase has been detached and ordered to Detroit, Mich., leaving the captain, 1st and 2d lieutenants by the ship at New Bedford. From what has been learned it leads to the belief that this matter has been under advisement for some time, and that a training school for cadets in the revenue service is to be abandoned in any event.

May 19.—2d Lieut. W. E. Reynolds, assigned to special duty connected with Life Saving Service, Treasury Department.

May 20.—Capt. Eric Gabrielson, relieved from special duty at Wilmington and placed on waiting orders.

1st Asst. Engr. E. G. Schwarz, relieved from special duty at Wilmington and ordered to steamer Manhattan, N. Y.

1st Asst. Engr. C. F. Coffin, assigned to steamer Smith at New Orleans.

1st Asst. Engr. W. H. Warren, to steamer Fossenden at Detroit.

May 21.—2d Lieut. J. H. Little, to steamer Grant, N. Y.

2d Lieut. F. M. Dunwoody, detached from Grant and assigned to life saving duty in the 5th Light House District.

2d Lieut. John F. Wild, to Gallatin at Boston.

The 2d and 3d lieutenants and assistant engineers, recently confirmed for promotion, have been commissioned.

May 22.—The Examining Board, recently in session at the Treasury Department for the examination of candidates for promotion, has been dissolved.

Sailing orders have been issued to the revenue cutter Bear, now at Seattle, Wash., directing that she sail immediately to Oculataska, and then cruise diligently in Behring Sea for the purpose of warning all persons against entering such waters for the purpose of violating section 1936 of the Revised Statutes, and arresting all persons and vessels found to be or to have been engaged in any violation of the laws of the United States therein.

The following named officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week: Lieut.-Comdr. J. E. Craig and Lieut. Samuel C. Lemly, Richard Rush and R. R. Ingersoll.

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A CORRESPONDENT, evidently no lover of the sys-
tem of regimental recruiting at present being tried,
writes: "If the authorities wanted to reduce the
Army no better means could be resorted to. The
experiment will prove a failure and the old common
sense system will be revived, viz., the enlistment of
good appearance and physically qualified men, even
though they are not school teachers or the sons of
clergymen."

THE Tacoma Ledger thinks the "Army should be
converted into a national training school, in which
enlisted men may have an opportunity to pursue a
course of instruction something like that for the
officers at West Point."

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ARMYNAVY.

INFLUENCE OF SEA POWER ON HISTORY.

It is always a pleasure to find a man showing en-
thusiasm for his profession, and this on high public
grounds and not merely because its advance-
ment has immediate relation to the improvement of
his personal fortune. Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S.
Navy, exploits the naval profession in a most
effective way in a work just published by
Little, Brown and Company, Boston, entitled
"The Influence of Sea Power upon History,
1660 to 1783." His argument is that the use and
control of the sea is, and has been, a great factor in
the history of the world, hence that the fortunes of
great nations are intimately associated with the de-
velopment of the naval power. Speaking of our
own case, Capt. Mahan says: "Interest in sea
power does not exist, cannot exist here without
action by the Government. How a merchant ship-
ping could be built up, whether by subsidies or by
free trade, by constant administration of tonics or
by free movement in the open air, is not a military
but an economical question. Even had the United
States a great national shipping, it may be doubted
whether a sufficient Navy would follow; the dis-
tance which separates her from other great powers,
in one way a protection, is also a snare. The mo-
tive, if any there be, which will give the United
States a Navy, is probably now quickening in the
Central American Isthmus. Let us hope it will not
come to the birth too late."

The aim of this volume is to consider the prin-
cipal elements affecting favorably and unfavorably
the growth of sea power in nations, illustrating
them by special examples and by the experience of
the past. The particular periods of history con-
sidered are those covered by the second Anglo-
Dutch war, 1665-1667; war of England and France

in alliance against the United Provinces, 1672-1674,
and of France against combined Europe, 1674-1678;
the English Revolution, 1689-1697; the war of the
Spanish Succession, 1702-1713, and the succeeding
contests with Spain, 1715-39; the Seven Years' War,
1756-63, and maritime warfare during the American
Revolution. To this last six of the fourteen chap-
ters are devoted. Drawing from his historical re-
sumé the professional lessons it teaches, Capt. Ma-
han argues that "the advance from the galley tim-
idly creeping from port to port to the sailing ship
launching out boldly to the ends of the earth, and
from the latter to the steamship of our own time,
has increased the scope and rapidity of naval op-
erations without necessarily changing the princi-
ples which should direct them."

It is as necessary now as it was in the days of
Rodney, Drake and Nelson; of Rodgers, Macdon-
ough and Chauncey to get the weather gauge of the
enemy, but this belongs in modern times to the ships
that have the greatest speed. "The battles of the
past succeeded or failed according as they were
fought in conformity with the principles of war;
and the seaman who carefully studies the causes of
success or failure will not only detect and gradually
assimilate these principles, but will also acquire in-
creased aptitude in applying them to the tactical
use of the ships and weapons of his own day. He
will observe also the changes of tactics have not
only taken place after changes in weapons, which
necessarily is the case, but that the interval between
such changes has been unduly long. This doubtless
arises from the fact that an improvement of
weapons is due to the energy of one or two men,
while changes in tactics have to overcome the
inertia of a conservative class; but it is a great
evil. It can be remedied only by a candid recogni-
tion of each change, by careful study of the powers
and limitations of the new ship or weapon, and by
a consequent adaption of the method of using it to
the qualities it possesses, which will constitute its
tactics. History shows that it is vain to hope that
military men generally will be at the pains to do
this, but that the one who does it will go into battle
with a great advantage—a lesson in itself of no
mean value."

There is special reason for this tardy adoption
of improved methods, and this Captain Mahan does
not mention. It is professional jealousy within the
Service of the men outside of it to whom the improve-
ments in weapons and even of ships is usually due. In
a letter written during the Crimean War by Brunel,
the engineer, to General Sir John Burgoyne, he
said: "You are the first professional man of high
official rank I have met with ready to assume the
possibility of a man who is neither R. E. nor R. N.
having an idea worth attending to." In his reply
General Burgoyne gave this explanation of the
cause of the hostility Brunel encountered in his
dealings with military men. "First," he said,
"there is our own jealousy, pride and conceit, of
which you all complain, and with much reason,
originating in the false idea that we should be ad-
mitting a culpable want of knowledge in our
own business by obtaining assistance from
others; then another false conception, that be-
cause in all these things there are certain military
considerations involved, of which civilians must be
comparatively ignorant, therefore it is that only
military men can devise them; whereas it is gener-
ally much more easy for us to make you masters of
the military conditions, than to obtain from you
what is necessary for the rest. At the same time,
there is usually great fault on the side of the civil-
ian projectors; they put us down for a set of ig-
noramuses and do not admit that there can be any
military consideration that can be of the least con-
sequence, or that they do not know by intuition.
Hence the most outrageous propositions, which the
projectors, however, cling to with pertinacity, and
call us bigots, narrow minded and fools because we
will not adopt them."

One of the most important duties our naval offi-
cers can engage in is to establish cordial relations
between the Service and civilian interests which are
its natural allies. We are well aware that there are
many broad-minded and liberal men in the Navy,
who thoroughly appreciate this necessity, but they
are unfortunately dominated, by far too great an
extent, by the narrow professional jealousies of les-

ser men. This volume of Captain Mahan, should be read by every naval officer to broaden his ideas of his profession, and to lift him above the too absorbing contemplation of merely individual and class interests. It is not always easy to persuade outsiders that the questions of staff and line, *et al.*, are the most absorbing of national concerns, but they are quick to realize the importance of maintaining, even in a republic, a body of active-minded and energetic men, whose chief concern is with the maintenance of national honor, and who are devoted to the advancement of a noble profession, whose heroes have furnished some of the finest examples of patriotism in action. The time is sure to come when all will recognize the need of a naval establishment, but those to whom its defence against hostile influence is meanwhile committed, should realize the importance of keeping themselves so in accord with reasonable public sentiment, that they may secure that popular recognition upon which everything in this country depends, whether we will it so or not. These reflections, suggested by the perusal of Captain Mahan's book, will not, we hope, be found out of accord with its spirit and purpose.

REORGANIZING ARMY STAFF CORPS.

HOUSE BILL No. 8949, framed by the Secretary of War and introduced by Representative Cutcheon, to reorganize certain staff corps of the Army, has evoked considerable discussion, especially among staff officers. It is still attracting attention, and it is the desire of General Cutcheon that it should do so, so that all sides may be heard before any action is taken by the committee. But for the fact that the Secretary of War has so strongly urged action upon it the opposition of the staff departments suffering reduction would no doubt kill the bill, for the present session at least. It is still probable that final action upon it by the committee may be postponed until the next session. With a view to exciting discussion, Chairman Cutcheon has had the remarks of some of the War Department authorities printed in pamphlet for the information of those who may wish to be heard on the subject. The Secretary of War leads off with his reasons for advocating the reorganization. He believes the Inspector-General's Department should be increased to 13 officers, as proposed, because the increased duties in the way of militia and college inspection demand it, and also because he does not consider the present method of temporary details from the line as effective as an enlargement upon a permanent basis would be. He considers it equally important for the proper administration of justice in the Army there should be an officer learned in the law at each division and department headquarters, which is not permitted by the present size of the corps. It is important for the efficiency of its officers that they should be permanently assigned to its duties, thus making it a profession, as it is in civil life. Otherwise they have not a proper incentive to perfect themselves in such duties.

The reduction proposed by the bill in the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments the Secretary considers feasible; in view of the policy of the Department to concentrate troops at large posts. "The reduction of the number of posts," he argues, "lessens to that extent the number of those points of consumption, and he does not see why, with due regard to the above very proper policy, the number of purchasing points would not thereby be correspondingly reduced. The works of these two corps is also a work in which regimental officers are educated, and from whom, or, indeed, from civil life, if needs be, in case of military emergency, these corps could be most readily enlarged." He also believes that the Service would not suffer from the slight reduction proposed in the Adjutant-General's Department. Allowing three of the corps to be stationed at the War Department, in addition to the Adjutant-General, and one at Army Headquarters there would still be enough officers on the basis of this bill, he says, to assign one to each division and department headquarters. Continuing, the Secretary says:

I regret that in the discussion of this measure by bureau officers, both for and against, there is a disposition to put more stress upon rank and chances of promotion than upon the real merits of the question in its effect upon the public service. I understand, however, that the reductions proposed by this bill, and I presume any reductions, would deprive a few worthy officers of their present prospects of

promotion before retirement. That is certainly to be regretted, and yet it is a personal consideration which I do not think should offset the general advantage and interest. In general, the effect would be to place the rank and chances of promotion in the different corps affected by the bill nearer upon a common basis and more in keeping with the same in the line of the Army.

To avoid injustice to any officer the Secretary recommends an amendment to the bill providing that the transfers from one department to the other should be with the consent of the officers. In conclusion, he says: "No corps, of course, wishes to be reduced, and as a separate proposition I do not suppose it would be considered necessary. If the increase needed can be given without a corresponding decrease elsewhere, it would be entirely satisfactory."

Adjutant-General Kelton appears in opposition to any reduction in his corps, and quotes from the "statement of facts," which brought about the present organization of the Adjutant-General's Office under the act of 1887, and says the same still exists. He says:

"Only one of the 17 officers composing the A. G.'s Dept. is temporarily detached therefrom, acting as inspector general, and at least two officers of other staff corps, one of them belonging to a department, are now proposed to increase, and one officer of the line, are performing duties that properly pertain to the A. G.'s Dept. The reduction of the latter at this time, when an increase in the number of regiments of the Army is contemplated and has been already decided upon by one of the Houses of Congress, would seem to be especially ill advised. I do not wish to be understood as opposing a moderate increase in the I. G.'s and J. A. G.'s Depts. Let the needs of these staff corps be carefully inquired into and provided for on a liberal scale; but in doing so let not sight be lost of the requirements and claims to public consideration of a department of the staff which is at least equal in importance to the corps named. . . . Something over 50 officers are to be suspended, and their promotion set back for an indefinite time, not on account of intrinsic necessities arising within their own organizations, or from any reason of public policy, but because of exigencies supposed to exist in other branches of the staff."

Acting J. A. General Lieber, while anxious to have the number of judge-advocates increased, does not favor the Cutcheon bill, for the reason that it would have the effect of entirely stopping promotion in the several corps affected for several years. Besides he does not consider the proposed increase of four captains sufficient for the needs of the Service, nor the rank high enough to give a proper field for selection.

Acting Q. M. General Sawtelle submits tabulated statements showing the strength of the five staff corps concerned from 1860 to the present time, from which it appears that the Q. M. Department has been steadily reduced since the peace establishment fixing the number was adopted in 1860. General Sawtelle argues that the Q. M. Department should be increased rather than decreased.

Commissary General Macfeely believes the reduction proposed would seriously cripple the efficiency of the Subsistence Department and "would continue and intensify, for the captains particularly (three-fourths of whom served during the war), the almost unparalleled stagnation in promotion which has so long existed in the Subsistence Department."

Inspector-General Breckinridge has nothing to say as to the merits of the Cutcheon bill, but he presents an elaborate statement to show the necessity for an increase in the number of inspectors. Major-General Schofield, Brigadier-Generals Merritt and Brooke also strongly urge the passage of the separate bill for the increase of this Department. General Merritt in a lengthy communication says:

"My experience as a general officer convinces me that no corps is more important to the efficiency, drill, discipline, and correct control of the Army than is that of the Inspector-General's Department."

"This corps is the conservator and in many ways the only one, of everything which perfects the Army, and it should be composed of enough officers of sufficient rank, to insure that the duties imposed on it should be thoroughly accomplished."

Sir Charles W. Dilke, Bart., has a very interesting discussion of this staff question in his article on "Our War Organization of the Future," in the London United Service Gazette for April. He ascribes the continued existence in England of military chaos to the want of a proper staff organization, such as Continental nations possess, and as war has become more complicated the need of a general staff is increased. Generals, like poets, are born not made, but a good Staff system enables men of ordinary talent to hold secondary places with success, and it is impossible in these days to trust to discovering in time of stress and

would be forced in these days to act on the advice of his Chief of Staff, for no commander could succeed by genius in an age of steam and telegraphs without that assistance, which could only be given to him by a highly trained and competent body of officers, such as is now to be discovered in the general staff of every nation on the Continent.

But Sir Charles, it is well to remember, thinks it would be better for England to remain as she is than to establish a general staff of permanent bureaucrats not intended to rush backwards and forwards from regimental and corps work to the Staff Office and *vice versa*. He recommends the German practice of sending officers back to regimental duty more than once in the course of the staff career. Those employed at headquarters should never be allowed to lose their bodily vigor or their touch with regimental or corps organizations. They should ride as well as the remainder of the army, and the fact that their intellects would be properly exercised and developed forms no reason why their bodies should be allowed to rust. To increase our staff so as to make it a school for training a large body of officers in staff duties would be an excellent idea, but it is doubtful how much is to be gained by increasing the number of officers devoted to mere clerical duty.

Put our troops on foot and on horseback for frequent training in the field in the art of war and then the more young men we have who have an opportunity to practice for a time the art of war as it is seen from headquarters, the better. The arguments addressed by Sir Charles Dilke to the English service apply equally well to our own. The war left us with an admirable body of staff officers trained by actual service with troops in the field. It is the troops who constitute the Army, and our system should be such as to keep the members of the staff in constant touch with the Army. There is but one way to do this, that is by an interchange of experiences with the line.

THE London United Service Gazette takes the annual report of Engineer-in-Chief Melville as its text for a long article on the "Engineer Corps of the United States Navy," the article consisting chiefly of extracts from the report. The Gazette says: "From the above particulars and the description of the 'steering,' it is obvious that in the United States, with their modern Republican form of government, there is just as much prejudice against mechanical employments as, according to Herodotus, there was amongst the ancient Egyptians under the Pharaohs, who considered anyone connected with mechanism as belonging to the lowest rank of citizens. This looks very bad for a people who consider themselves the most god-ahead nation upon the earth. However, even the American engineer officers are better off than ours in this respect, as theirs is *bona-fide* relative rank in all cases, and not the ridiculous rank some of our engineer officers hold of 'with but after.' * * * Although it is thus plainly shown that there are faults to be found with the treatment of the American naval Engineer Corps, we must bear in mind that our own naval engineer officers are far from being satisfied. With reference to the engine room artificers, it is a toss up which is the better off, the United States or ourselves. In their case the difficulty is to keep mechanics; but in our case we cannot get them, the most persevering efforts of the recruiting party, specially organized to obtain mechanics for the engine-room department having entirely failed. Surely something must be radically wrong somewhere, for not a single workman can be persuaded at any port or town in Great Britain to join the Royal Navy as an engine-room artificer." This report of the Engineer-in-Chief seems to have attracted much attention abroad. Broad Arrow, in a long article, "Old Fashioned Conservatism in the U. S. Navy," calls it "an insight into the easy and unconventional manners of American official procedure, presenting a combination of refreshing candor and red-tapism." Quoting from what Mr. Melville says concerning preparation for war, it adds: "This is certainly to the point, and tends to make one wish we had a few officials of Mr. Melville's type at Whitehall, more especially if their

lectures were printed and published in the same fashion."

Our Army will be well represented in Europe this summer, as several are now there and several more are going either on pleasure or duty.

LIEUT. CARDEN, of the revenue cutter *McLane*, is having a lively chase with his men through the swamps of Florida after the "vagrom" Mayor of Cedar Keys, who seems to be a lineal descendant of the buccaneering gentlemen once holding high revel in that vicinity. This Mayor Cottrell was, under the administration of Mr. Cleveland, Collector of the Port. From this he graduated into the office of Mayor. Not troubling himself with the formalities of "counting in," he ordered the inhabitants to re-elect him at the expiration of his first term. During this period of official power he cultivated his instincts and gratified his proclivities without hindrance, so that at the time of his escape into the swamps he had become the most thorough and successful bully in existence. He compelled negro preachers to strip to their waists and butt their heads together on penalty of having their toes shot off; he patrolled the streets with a shotgun day after day for the pleasure of inspiring abject fear; he kept citizens in jail without any pretext except his own whim; he threatened to thrash women if they permitted their husbands to displease him; on occasions when he felt a particular grudge against a person he attempted to pay it off by murder. He held the entire population in terrified subjection, and apparently there was not an individual in the city in whose breast a spark of valor remained. At last he picked a quarrel with the new Collector and threatened to kill him, and this offence made Federal interference possible. A community willing to submit to such treatment should invoke the doctrine of States rights to protect them against Federal interference with their privilege of being abused and, judging from their treatment of Lieut. Carden and his men, this seems to be their disposition.

THE President has transmitted to Congress, with his approval, a letter of Secretary Blaine based on the recommendation of the International American Conference that a railway be built to connect the principal cities of North and South America. Congress is asked to appropriate \$65,000 for the preliminary survey, and three commissioners are to be appointed by the United States to meet the representatives of other nations, and authority is asked too for the detail of officers of the Army and Navy to serve as engineers in conducting the survey. Mr. Blaine says: "Under the generous and progressive policy of President Diaz, the railways of Mexico have been extended southward, as well as northward, and toward the two oceans. The development of the Argentine system has been equally rapid. Lines of track now reach from Buenos Ayres to the northern cities of that republic, and nearly to the Bolivian boundary. Chili has a profitable system of railroads from the mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and the completion of the tunnel that is now being pierced through the Cordilleras will bring Valparaiso within two days' travel of Buenos Ayres. In the other republics similar enterprise has been shown. Each has its local lines of railway, and to connect them all and furnish the people of the Southern Continent the means of convenient and comfortable intercourse with their neighbors north of the Isthmus is an undertaking worthy the encouragement and co-operation of this Government. In no other way could the Government and the people of the United States contribute so much to the development and prosperity of our sister republics, and at the same time to the expansion of our own commerce."

THE Government has found it necessary to take precautions against a rumored filibustering expedition for the capture of the Mexican territory of Lower California. In answer to a request coming from the State Department, the War Department ordered the troops stationed at San Diego and in that neighborhood to be so disposed as to intercept and capture all persons or organizations attempting to violate neutrality laws by a demonstration against the Mexican peninsula, the officer commanding to use his utmost vigilance. At the same time the new cruiser *Charleston* was ordered to cruise along the coast of the peninsula to prevent any filibustering operations by sea. The Attorney General has also given orders to his subordinates or agents in California to be on the watch and to bring to punishment all filibusters.

Is LONDON to have a great tower of an altitude equal to or surpassing that raised by M. Eiffel, in Paris? Sir Edward Watkin and his friends say that it is, and few engineers will be disposed to raise objections, for considerable scientific interest attaches to such erections, while they provide work for iron

and steel manufacturers, engine and lift makers, and many others. Two prizes of 500 guineas and 250 guineas respectively were offered for the best designs last November, and the time allowed having expired, the designs await adjudication. Included in the competition are designs by Messrs. Kimball and Pohl, of Washington; E. S. Shaw, Boston, and T. C. Clarke, Prof. Jos. Mayer and W. Hildebrand. 86 competitors sent in designs for towers from 1,200 to 2,000 feet high, varying in cost from \$1,900,000 to \$5,000,000.

THE Grand Court, State of New York, Ancient Order of Foresters, of America, have just closed a protracted session, the chief interest of which centred in the choice of officers. After a contest extending far into the night they finally selected for their Chief Executive Officer, or "High Chief Ranger," Mr. William A. Kitts, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, he receiving 116 of the 214 votes cast. We heartily congratulate the Foresters on their excellent choice. Mr. Kitts has been connected with the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL as boy and man for nearly a quarter of a century, and for some years now in charge of its business department. No one knows better than its editor how entirely worthy he is in every respect of the confidence his fellow Foresters have shown in him. The Foresters is a mutual benefit organization, having a membership numbering altogether some 700,000. They are especially strong in England, where some 200 members of Parliament are included in its ranks. There are 60,000 members in the United States, and 20,000 in the State of New York.

It would seem to be becoming in the Senators who brought vague charges of intemperance against officers of the Army to send to the War Department the names of the officers to whom they refer, together with the evidence of their violation of Army rules. No honorable man should, under the protection of Senatorial rules, make charges that he is unable to prove. We challenge Senator Paddock for the evidence of his statement that nowhere is intemperance so conspicuous as at the military posts on the frontier. If it is true the facts should be known. To what post does the Senator refer? Is it Fort Robinson, where his relative was Post Trader?

A LONDON correspondent of the *New York Times* writes: "An appropriation has been asked of over \$20,000,000 to create new barracks and to rebuild or improve the existing establishments. The bill is a peaceful and not a warlike measure and is simply directed towards increasing the comforts of 'Tommy Atkins,' who with his shilling a day is the autocrat of English soldiery."

SMOKELESS powder, says *Vanity Fair*, is convincing Europe that attractive military uniforms are much more dangerous than in former times.

A HARBOR INSPECTION.

SECRETARY OF WAR PROCTOR paid a flying visit to New York on Wednesday and visited the forts in the harbor. He was accompanied on his visit by Maj. Gen. Howard, Lt. Howard, A. D. C.; Col. Sutherland, Medical Director, and Col. Houston and Gillespie, of the Engineer Corps. At Fort Hamilton, Col. Langdon and officers were on the wharf to receive the Secretary, and the regulation salute was fired. After inspection of the guns and barracks the party crossed to Fort Wadsworth, where the Secretary's salute was again fired, and Col. Loder and his officers of his command were on hand. From Fort Wadsworth the party went to Sandy Hook, where an inspection of the ordnance post and proving grounds was made. Col. Alfred Mordecai and Capt. Greer received the Secretary and party.

The object of the Secretary's visit, as stated, was to get a general idea of the defenses of New York Harbor, and particularly to see matters at Sandy Hook. Secretary Proctor returned to Washington in the evening.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

LEAVE for two months has been granted Major G. W. Baird, Pay Dept. Maj. F. S. Dodge, Pay Dept., has been granted four months leave with permission to go beyond the sea. 1st Lieut. L. P. Hare is detailed to inspect Minnesota National Guard Encampment July 31.

The detail for the C. M. for the trial of Lieutenant Swift, Signal Corps, has been changed so as to make it as follows: Majors Pennington and Miller, Capt. Tiernon, Bird, Mills, Story, Vose and Alexander, Lieuts. Potts, Adams, Anderson, Foote, Walke, members; and Capt. Ingalls, J. A.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR ALBERT L. GIBON, U. S. N., will represent the Navy at the International Medical Congress to be held at Berlin in August next.

A COMMUNICATION from the following officers of the 4th Cavalry in opposition to the proposed system of lineal promotion was transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of War May 17: Majors Michael Cooney, Henry E. Noyes, Capt. Wm. A. Thompson, Charles A. P. Hatfield, Allen Smith, A. E. Wood, and Alex. Rogers; 1st Lieuts. W. E. Wilder, A. L. Smith, G. H. G. Gale, James B. Erwin, W. M. Dickinson, Alex. T. Dean, and J. K. Richards, Jr.; 2d Lieuts. R. A. Brown, L. C. Hardeman, J. M. Neall, Clouga Overton, N. F. McClure, and J. E. Nolan.

MAJOR W. L. HASKIN, 1st U. S. Artillery, assumed command of Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., on Friday of this week.

PRIVATE TIGHE, of Battery F, 1st Artillery, was shot and killed May 22, at Fort Monroe, Va., by Private Manning.

THE engagement is announced of Miss Louise Bowers, daughter of Henry Bowers, Esq., N. Y., to Lieut. C. B. Wheeler, 5th Artillery.

MAJOR GENERAL SCHOFIELD is taking a well earned rest from his multifarious and responsible duties, by a trip to the Pelee, Canada, fishing grounds. He is expected in Washington about June 1.

THREE candidates are in the field for the vacancy of 1st lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps to be filled as soon as Capt. Dutton receives his promotion. They are: 2d Lieuts. B. W. Dunn and Joo. D. Barrette, 31 Art., and John B. Bellinger, 5th Cav. They will be ordered for examination in a week or two.

A PITTSBURGH Alderman has written to the Secretary of the Navy suggesting that Cruiser No. 6 be known as "The City of Pittsburgh." He has been answered that the Department will give due consideration to his wishes; but whatever they do, it is certain that they won't call the vessel *The City of Pittsburgh*.

THE following additional candidates have been admitted to the U. S. Naval Academy as naval cadets: Herbert M. Tollfree, New Jersey; Alex. T. Hall, Virginia; Walter S. Turpin, Maryland; Ralph H. Chappell, Michigan; George E. Geim, New Jersey; Michael J. McCormick, Michigan; Arthur B. Emory, New Hampshire; Edward L. Balt, Texas; John K. Berryman, Ohio.

ADJUTANT GENERAL KELTON returned to Washington from Fort Monroe May 20 considerably improved in health, but he is still far from being in his usual good health, and it may be some weeks yet before he will be able to stand the worry and responsibilities of his official duties. The truth is the General has been a very sick man, and it is only through the most careful nursing that he has been put on the road toward recovery.

THE retiring board convened in Washington May 15 for the examination of 2d Lieut. John M. Cunningham, 19th Inf., completed its labors on the following day. It is understood that they found him incapacitated for further service for active duty, and that his disability is not due to any incident of the Service. Strong influences have been brought to bear to secure him the benefits of the retirement laws, but the expectation is that he will be wholly retired.

GENERAL BENÉT, Chief of Ordnance, will leave Washington in a few days for Doreto, Mo., where he owns a beautiful cottage and where he will remain with his family until early in September. He will be joined by his son, Lieut. J. Walker Benét, later in the summer. Capt. Smith, who is regarded in some quarters as a strong possibility in connection with the succession to Gen. Benét upon his retirement next January, will act as Chief of Bureau during the summer.

AMONG those seemingly well informed, the selection of a new Surgeon-General of the Army, vice Gen. Moore, who retires on Aug. 16 next, rests between Col. Baxter and Major John S. Billings. It is said that the latter refused to enter the contest until persuaded to do so by his many influential friends in all parts of the country, who have taken up and are pushing his claims with considerable vigor. Col. Baxter's friends are also coming to the front in great numbers and in full fighting trim.

NOT much is being said publicly about the succession to Q. M. Gen. Holabird, but the campaign has nevertheless commenced and some vigorous canvassing has been going on in a quiet way for some time past. Col. Tompkins, the senior colonel, has friends by the score working for him, and they all speak hopefully of his chances. Gen. Sherman and Gen. Schofield, it is said, have urged his appointment. His chief rivals are understood to be Col. Perry, Col. Hodges and Lieut.-Col. Batchelder, all good men and true.

THE Engineers' Club gave a reception at No. 10 West Twenty-ninth street, New York City, Tuesday evening, to the Army and Navy officers in the vicinity of New York. Among those present were: Rear Admiral Braine, Captains Erben and J. N. Miller; Lieuts. James D. J. Kelly and W. H. Jaques; Chief Ensigns Loring, Duncan, Heaton, Roche and Barry; Med. Directors Bloodgood, Gibson and Bogert, of the Navy; Gen. Whipple, Col. King, Capt. Bergland, Lieuts. Warren, Flagler, Howe, Harding, Darrett, Guy Howard and Jervey, of the Army.

STEPS are being taken to have an annual mess dinner of the surviving officers of the Reserve Cavalry Brigade, Army of the Potomac, viz: the 1st, 2d, 5th and 6th Regts., Pennsylvania cavalry; 1st Regt., New York dragoons; 2d Regt., Mass. cavalry, and the batteries of horse artillery. The officers of Cooke's regular cavalry brigade (1861-62) and the commanding generals and their staff officers of the cavalry corps and 1st division of the cavalry corps, of the Army of the Potomac. The first dinner will be held in New York City June 9 at 8 p. m. Col. C. McK. Leoser, 34 Beaver st., New York City, will be glad to hear from all who favor this annual gathering.

OF the naval cadets who are in danger from the physical examination there is Naval Cadet Henry A. Wiley, who suffers from lung trouble in consequence of his rough experience at Samoa, where he so narrowly escaped drowning. C. B. Bittan had sulphuric acid poured into his ear by a naval apothecary by mistake for nitro glycerine, and the injury may prove permanent. A. L. Norton is undersized, and if he passes will be the shortest man in the Navy. The *N. Y. Times* says of the class of 1890: "This class is known as a society one, its members, as a whole, being addicted to under-study. There are a number of brilliant men among them, Frank Marble, a son of Manton Marble, standing at the head. A very unusual case of proficiency in language studies is that of Armin Hartrath, who takes an elective course in French, German, Italian and Portuguese. Hartrath was appointed from Wisconsin, and he is the best linguist that ever graduated from the Naval Academy."

AN EPIC OF THE SOUTH SEAS.

The captain and crew of H. M. S. *Calliope* have had a right royal welcome in England. Among the tributes to Captain Kane is an "Epic of March 16, 1890, *Salve Calliope*," by John W. Sherwell, appearing in the *United Service Gazette* for May 10, 1890. It contains 168 lines. First we have a description of the scene before the storm at Apia; next of the storm and the fate of German ships:

Only a few escaped, at most a score—
Though less survived the story to relate—
And when anon the *Olga* drove ashore,
Filled was the measure of the Teuton's fate.

Then follow these verses:

More kind was fortune to Columbia's Fleet:
Her gallant three long stood the fearful blast,
Until the swollen waves with furious beat
Unmoored and sent the *Nipic* drifting fast.

Nor yet to stem their will the captain strove,
For 'mid the peril dire hope flashed in view—
Dead on a smooth sand-bank the vessel drove
And found salvation for her hardy crew.

The old *Vandalla*—she who lately bore
The Great Republic's soldier-hero Grant—
Next dragged her chains, then swiftly tore
Hard on the reef's remorseless adamant.

Gored by the rock, she for a moment lay
Uncaptained by the flood that swept each plank;
Then, with a sob, the old ship slid away
And in the darkling waters quickly sank,

But not from view, for lo! her top stood clear
Above the ferment of the surging waste,
Thronged with devoted manhood clinging there
Till succor came with unexpected haste.

The day fast waned, and still the tempest wore;
When, yielding to the storm's resistless sway,
Overpowered and drifting down the *Trenton* bore
Full on the wreck she led her threatening way.

Their slender hope fled palled in dismay,
Destruction sure loomed o'er the helpless twain,
When from the *Trenton's* deck came o'er the bay
The snatches of a martial, stirring strain.

Proud flew the *Trenton's* ensign on the scene;
Her captain scorned the day's wild horror's spell.
He bade his crew greet death with dauntless mien,
And mocked the storm with music's cheering swell.

And when the contact came by slow approach,
The dreaded shock fell like the autumn's leaf;
Deliverance followed fleetly on the touch,
And, out of danger, each found sweet relief.

The remaining 15 verses are devoted to the fair
Calliope, "an English cruiser, handsome, queenly,
trim." Of these we give the following:

Prompt as the thought he slipped her cables free,
And in the tempest's teeth he quickly threw
The cruiser's head to gain the open sea,
Of which the day left but a hazy view.

Just as the Eastern forest's tawny lord
Shakes his proud mane, exulting to be free,
Springs to the combat that his tastes afford,
Defiant in his savage liberty:

So forward, too, the eager haughty ship,
Urged by her mighty engines' goading force,
Like a proud steed beneath th' insulting whip,
Sprang to the task and scorned to fear the course.

They on the *Trenton* looked on with amaze
As they watched the Queen's cruiser creep steadily
past;
Disdained their own peril and hastened to raise
A cheer that out-thundered the thundering blast!

Back came the greeting, o'er everything heard,
Heroes cheered heroes that peril outbraved;
'Twas the triumph of manhood condensed in a word,
That ringing "God speed!" from the doomed to the saved.

It soared on the wind that was dumb with surprise,
And was echoed back seven times seven;
Hell threw it up to the frightened skies,
They passed it on in their turn to Heaven.

The elements heard it and shrank back abashed,
The storm for a moment was silent in shame;
Through the roar of the tempest like light it had
flashed,
And buried itself in the bosom of fame.

SALUTING FOREIGN SHIPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE concluding sentence in paragraph 462, Army Regulations, as lately amended in G. O. 50, 1890, Army Headquarters, directing that the garrison flag be hoisted and lowered simultaneously with that of a foreign man-of-war celebrating its national holiday, is so contrary to all military regulations and customs, here and abroad, as to create astonishment and invite criticism.

Salutes at military posts have always been confined to firing of guns, parading of troops, etc. The garrison flag never played any part in this. It is hoisted daily at sunrise and lowered at sunset, and it indicates military occupation of and supremacy over the ground it covers. Its absence in daytime, even for the period authorized in this new-fangled order, indicates abandonment of the post; and if the foreign ships should not be able, by reason of late hour of its arrival in port, on the day of its national festival, to begin its celebration before noon, how could the garrison flag, which, of course, had been hoisted, as usual, at sunrise, be hoisted a second time, in order to be hoisted simultaneously, except it be first lowered, i. e., struck or dipped, but such abuse of the national flag is positively forbidden.

The garrison flag is not and never was a saluting flag in any country, and the attempt to use it as such is as novel as it is absurd. It will certainly

astound our foreign cousins to see our forts in New York Harbor abandoned by our flag on the Queen's birthday until they set their colors, or to see us lower our colors, in order to hoist them "simultaneously," should they happen to begin their celebration late in the day. Of course, mariners can understand the propriety of such simultaneous action by ships of friendly nations between ship and ship, and in that case it involves no absence or lowering of the national ensign. Some one in authority has evidently confounded a fort with a ship.

GLYNDON.

NO NEW WIG-WAG SYSTEM WANTED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN answer to an article contributed by a prominent naval officer upon the subject of "A New Wig-wag System," I desire to say that the American Morse code was not adapted for all signal and telegraph purposes in the Army and Navy until after thorough investigation on the part of the authorities as to the merits of different systems, and favorable recommendations by commanders.

The writer states that the main reason why the present code was adopted was, that we could, in time of war, draw upon the enormous number of civilian telegraphers for our signalmen. This is the most excellent reason possible, and in keeping with our whole military system. It is not the only reason. Formerly the Continental code was used for flag and torch signaling, and the American Morse code for wire messages, while both codes were used in transmitting messages by heliograph. Consequently, acting signal officers experienced great difficulty in qualifying members of their classes; not because "every code is hard to learn," but because of confusion and limited time allotted for instruction and practice.

That signalmen would be able to transmit a wire message is given as "a lesser advantage of the Morse system." Now the fact is that the flag and the torch are secondary to the heliograph, and not to be compared with the telegraph as a means for conveying military intelligence.

As soon as the front movement for the space was shown to be feasible, our code was at once adopted. For heliograph work it is far superior to the foreign code; as short, quick flashes of light are more easily distinguishable than combinations of long flashes.

While few men became proficient commercial telegraphers in less than three years, and many persons never, this is no reason why the code itself is difficult to learn.

Little is known of the intelligence of the enlisted force of the Navy, but on terra firma. Amongst the thousands, not one is recalled who did not have sufficient brains to enable him to learn the characters composing the American Morse code in one or a few days. It is believed that the experience of other officers who have instructed men in military signaling would prove this conclusion to be correct.

Evidently the writer is not aware that local telegraph systems have been established at most posts—that Uncle Sam has established a telegraph college on a scale unprecedented in this age of electricity. The following extract of an order published in the Department of the Missouri this year is pertinent:

"During the winter months, including February, attention should be given to instruction in telegraphy, as it is found that competent telegraph operators can, with but few hours of field instruction, manage to advantage either the flag, torch or heliograph, in transmitting or receiving messages."

Hence it is apparent that the day is not far distant when the Army shall contain a goodly number of fairly proficient telegraph and signal operators.

Our naval representative would have us believe that he has discovered in Lieut. Wobnam's new Wig-wag System, one that is "so marvelously simple and excellent that the real wonder is that it has not been universally adopted by acclamation." To prove it, he makes use of the Roman and Arabic systems of notation, and a font of lower case. The result is that the 26 letters of the alphabet are produced by a total of 82 wags, the exact number required in the production of the alphabetical characters in the American Morse code, which he would have tabooed. Having arrived thus far the gentleman stops off short and remarks: "And here our limitation to four wags stops us." It is well that he did stop there, or proceeding, all sorts of difficulties would have been encountered. In our code we have characters, not only for the 26 letters, but for the numerals, punctuation marks, signs, and signals, making a grand total of 66. This number, if deduced from the Wobnam's hypothesis, would require so many wags that every signalman would, of necessity, have to be provided with a patent adding machine to enable him to keep track of the multiplicity of wags.

For cipher messages the new code could not, with safety, be used as shown by the example given, which is as follows:

51, 5, 20, 4.

1, 2, 21, 1, 52; because it contains its own keynote. A and I, are the first letters sought after in the interpretation of a cipher message of this kind. In "send a boat," 1, or a, becomes the keynote.

The advantages claimed for the new system are all based upon what is certainly a mistaken idea—the liability of signalmen to forget our code. That even a "plug" operator is liable to forget his code seems an absurdity to the experienced operator. 1. "That each sign conveys to the eye or ear a direct meaning and does not require an effort of memory to attach a meaning thereto." If that be true of any code, it is most certainly true of our present one. Ask any first class telegrapher to write out the Morse characters for you and it will be seen that he cannot do so without an effort. The fact is that words and sentences are transferred to paper by a sort of intuition. When the eye does the work performed by the ear in the former case, this is not so noticeable, yet quite apparent in using the heliograph.

Judging of the system as presented in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 26, not one good reason can be found why it should be adopted, but many why it should not, either on land or sea.

It is not deemed expedient to give up the Morse, nor is it desirable to have a "Booby Code."

My dear warrior: our present code has come to stay, and rests on so solid a foundation that all the guns in the U. S. Navy (and it is acknowledged that

there are some powerful ones), cannot make an impression upon it. Very respectfully,
J. M. SIOWORTH, 2d Lieut. 10th U. S. Inf.
FORT CRAWFORD, COLO., May 1, 1890.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN the very interesting account of the conquest of the Sioux by J. F. Finerty, Esq., I believe he has, unintentionally, failed to do credit to two companies of the 9th Infantry, whose prompt action on the day of the battle of the Rosebud did, in my opinion, prevent in a large measure the success of the Indians in turning our left and annihilating that portion of the command. The Indians in their overwhelming charge had gotten between our main body and skirmish line. The two companies of infantry on the bluff, hearing the noise of our combat, moved forward rapidly, and, I believe, without orders, and promptly opening fire drove the hostiles back.

As I now recollect, these two companies were commanded by Capt. Burrows (since dead) and A. S. Burt, now lieutenant colonel 7th Infantry. Col. Chambers, who commanded the infantry, is also dead. If there were any other companies or officers engaged in the above than those named I would like to be informed, so that credit may be given to those whom I have always contended performed a very valuable service in that battle.

I am not aware of the existence of any official report of this action which may give the credit referred to. In the absence of this information, and in order to inform the Army, by whom Mr. Finerty's valuable contribution to Army service will be extensively read, I, as a cavalry officer, write the above in justice to my brother officers of the infantry.

GUY V. HENRY.

Brevet Col. and Major 9th Cav.

HELP THE ARMY BOYS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

A VERY interesting letter, under the heading, "An Injustice to the Army," was published in the JOURNAL a few weeks ago. This letter which I have reference to, dealt principally upon the poor chances Army officers have getting their sons started in life. Naturally, most every father wants his boy to follow his profession.

Appointments to West Point are no easy things to get. Of late years, a number of officers' sons have enlisted for the express purpose of getting commissions. These noble young men deserve lots of praise. Every young man who is desirous of getting a commission, let me tell you, enlist—for this is a good and honorable way.

Appointment from civil life should be done away with. A man taken from civil life is perfectly ignorant of the ways and customs of the Army; neither is he a judge of the nature of such as are found among soldiers. It is not right to put such men in command of others; and Congress does right in trying to stop it.

Now is the time for the Government to do something for our Army boys. The artillery bill is about to pass the Senate; and, after the West Pointers are provided for, let them give every Army officer's son who is now in the ranks, an opportunity to pass an examination, and set aside the two years' service.

These boys are well brought up, have been around Army posts all their lives, and many of them attended military colleges.

At present there are about 12 of these boys serving in the ranks. If this subject was pushed a little Congress might do something in its behalf.

L. O.

MAY 8, 1890.

This is an excellent suggestion. There can be no better training for command than experience in the ranks of a young man who inherits the traditions of the Service, and who has been brought up under the influence of its high ideas of duty, honor and responsibility.

GERONIMO ET AL. AT MT. VERNON BKS., ALA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Times writes: "It would be difficult to find anything more picturesque and interesting than is the camp of the Chiricahua Apache Indians at Mt. Vernon Bks. It consists of a hundred or more cabins and a few scattered wigwags. Geronimo is seated in front of his cabin, bending a whip, and with an overcoat on, the cape of which is lined with an artillery red. His favorite squaw sits at his feet, almost invariably cooking pumpkins, for which her master has an insatiable appetite. Not far off is Na-oh-z with the yellow of the cavalry, and few cavalymen could wear it with more military grace and dignity than does he.

"Groups of boys are playing marbles, their long, black hair set off by a bright red jerkin, or a hat with a gorgeous piece of calico tied around it and ornamented with numerous white pins.

"The women are performing every kind of work, fetching wood and water, preparing the food, scrubbing their unfortunate children in the open air, or washing their own hair; others have obviously concluded that cleanliness is indeed godliness, and for the first time probably in six months everything wearable within their reach is in the wash-tub; three or four shivering youngsters, almost, if not quite, nude, stand waiting until their clothes shall be ready, which they will put on—still wet.

"Much is being done for the civilization and improvement of the Apache. Every morning from 8 to 11 the children are instructed, and later the men. In the afternoon there is a singing school for the children, which has been of untold benefit in enlarging their vocabulary in a pleasant manner.

"A bathhouse has lately been established by the children's teacher. The chief difficulty is that all wish to take the bath, and then with their clothes tied up in the towel, return home to dress."

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

THE Secretary of the Navy has ordered the North Atlantic squadron to rendezvous at Portland on July 3 and 4, on the occasion of the 25th annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac. The corps and society meetings will be held July 3. Gen. Francis A. Walker, of Boston, will be orator, and ex-Postmaster-General Horatio King, of Washington, the poet.

THE STATE TROOPS.

Correspondence on subjects appertaining to this department of the paper is always gladly received. The wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

COMMANDING OFFICERS AT REVIEW OF BATTALION, ETC.

We have received several communications relative to the commanding officer of a battalion at review sheathing his sword and accompanying the reviewing officer, and as the decisions in connection with the above are evidently not generally understood, we reprint both the old and new decisions on the subject, which are as follows:

In A. G. O. letter to us of Jan. 16, 1885, it was decided as follows:

"All things being in readiness for the review, the reviewing officer advances a few paces towards the colonel, and halts when the colonel faces about and commands 'present arms,' faces to the front and salutes. The reviewing officer acknowledges the salute, etc., after which the colonel faces about and commands 'carry arms,' and faces again to the front. He then returns his sword, and joins the reviewing officer, who has started for the right of the line."

The above, however, was superseded by the decision published in A. G. O. Circular 5, of June 10, 1887, as follows:

"On the parade for review of a brigade or battalion, or other body of troops less than a brigade, the commanding officer, when presenting his sword to the reviewing officer, will have his sword drawn, and all officers of the command on parade will likewise have their swords drawn. The sword will remain drawn throughout the review, and will not be sheathed until the parade is dismissed. The commanding officer of troops to remain at attention in front of his command, facing to the front while the reviewing party passes around the lines. For the review of a body of troops greater than a single brigade it should be left to the general commanding to arrange all details so as to conform to the existing situation."

This latter decision was reiterated in A. G. O. Circular of Sept. 6, 1887, in connection with para. 815 and 826, Infantry Tactics. It was still argued by some officers that the decision of 1887 did not revoke that made in 1885. So to make the matter clear we wrote the Adjutant-General as to this, and in a letter of the 14th of March 1889, the Adjutant-General of the Army Kelton informed us that the decision published June 10, 1887, supersedes that communicated to us in 1885. Therefore, it follows that on the review of a brigade or battalion, etc., "the C. O. will have his sword drawn throughout the review and will not be sheathed until the parade is dismissed," and the C. O. of a body of troops less than a brigade does not accompany the reviewing officers around the lines.

COMPETITIVE DRILL OF NON-COMS. OF THE 14TH AND 4TH REGIMENTS, N. Y.

The 47th's army on Marcy avenue, Brooklyn, was on Wednesday evening, May 14, the scene of a competitive drill between the non-commissioned officers of the 14th and 4th Regiments. The heavy thunderstorm on that date not only seriously affected the attendance but at times rendered the hearing of commands impossible. Notwithstanding the latter fact, the drill by both regiments' representatives was excellent, comparatively few errors having been made. The judges selected were Lieut.-Col. A. C. Smith, 23d Regiment; Lieut.-Col. F. A. Schilling, 8th Regiment; and Lieut.-Col. H. C. Clark, 33d Regiment. At 8.45 P. M. assembly was sounded and the non-coms. fell in. Now as this drill will be looked upon by privates of both regiments as being something like perfection, it might have been better had drill call been sounded five minutes before assembly, in order that all might have been in readiness and the falling in simultaneous at the first beat of assembly. Each regiment was represented by twenty files, every man wearing chevrons. It was observed that neither company was instructed. The officers of the 47th were Lieut.-Col. Eldy, 1st Lieut. G. E. Libby, and 2d Lieut. W. F. H. Tupper, while the interests of the 14th were looked after by Lieut.-Col. S. C. Clibridge, 1st Lieut. A. L. Kline, and 2d Lieut. W. C. Noble. The drill consisted of the manual of arms at a halt and most of the marches included in the school of the company. Firing and platoon drills were omitted. It began at 9 P. M., the 14th taking the floor. Through thoroughness, no doubt, on the part of those in charge, the contingent which was to do battle for the 47th was permitted to witness the drill of their opponents. This was hardly right, as they may have profited by the errors of the 14th. The manual was good, excepting that of the left guide, who for a time remained at a carry while the company executed right shoulder and support, and some of the file closers who executed charge bayonet. In column of fours, double rank, distances were accurate, preserved. Right and left front into line were splendidly executed in both quick and double time. In forming single rank some distance was lost. Wheelings by fours were good and wheels in line A. L. Turas also were good. Distances in column of fours, single rank, were not well kept, and in executing in double rank on right into line the rear rank was in front, which caused a little confusion, not to be expected from non-coms. When the command front was given it was observed that the front had increased by two fours, while two fours had no rear rank. This must have greatly influenced the decision of the judges.

The drill of the 14th consumed 45 minutes. At 9.45 the 47th took the floor. The manual was good, and had a little more snap than that of the 14th. Distances in column of fours were accurately kept, and on left into line perfectly executed, excepting that of the left guide, who was out of wheel with the rear four, came on the line alone. Right and left front into line in quick and double time, oblique in line and column, and marching in line were excellent. Wheelings in line were only fair, as the pivot flank was checked too much by the shortness of the step of the guide on that flank. The turns were only fair. In forming single rank, distance was lost, double time in column of fours was perfect. The 47th finished in 10 minutes less time than the 14th. The judges retired and after a short consultation decided that the trophy (which has not yet been chosen) had been won by the non-coms. of the 47th. The fairness of the decision was undisputed. At the same time the non-coms. of the 14th are anxious for another contest under the same conditions. The officers of the 47th displayed their hospitality to an admirable degree, having prepared a collation upon a generous scale, which was partaken of by their many guests, among whom were Col. Hamilton, U. S. A. (retired), Capt. Holmes and Everdell, 23d Regt.; Capt. Morris, 14th Regt.; Col. Cochran, 2d Brigade staff, and Lieut. Pasco, 2d Battery.

The evening's entertainment was concluded with dancing.

Seventh New York.—Colonel D. Appleton.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers held in the army Monday evening, May 19, it was decided to decline the invitation of the Toronto authorities to visit that city in July. By a resolution of the Board, Messrs. Devlin and Co. were awarded the contract as regimental tailors, to whom in future all recruits will be instructed to go for their uniforms. It was also decided to adopt a better quality of button and a finer grade of gold lace.

Although the regiment will not visit Creedmoor until the 1st week in June, preparations are now going on looking to a large attendance upon that occasion. Considerable rivalry exists among the companies as to who shall lead the regiment in figure of merit, as well as which shall capture the "O'Donoghue Trophy," which will be shot for the fourth time this year. It is now in the possession of Co. B, Capt. Nisbitt, who have won every competition so far. Serst. Wickert has been prevailed upon to continue his services in the Adjutant's Office.

The officers of the regiment will visit the South Framing-

ham Encampment of the Massachusetts Militia early in June upon the invitation of Adj.-Gen. Dalton of that State.

The following non-commissioned officers have passed the Board of Examination, and have received their warrants: Sergt. Edward B. Fernald, Co. E, Corps; Edward H. Gouge, Co. G; William M. Hayes, Co. B; Carlton G. Howard, Co. E, and Raymond T. Smith, Co. A.

2d Lieut. Robert McLean has been appointed a member of the Board of Examination for Non-commissioned Officers, vice Capt. Louis E. Lettice, relieved at his own request.

Eighth New York.—Col. Geo. D. Scott.

The regiment assembled at the armory on Monday evening, May 15, for instruction in the street riot drill. The battalion was formed with 16 commands of 12 files, single rank. This gave some of the lieutenants a chance to act as company commanders. A detachment of the regiment preceded the main body and cleared the streets of the supposed rioters. The regiment marched down Park avenue and then into Lexington avenue, where the commands were formed into divisions. The regiment then marched down to 67th street. As the head of the first division were marched to head of a cross street, the command was given to the companies to execute right and left turn, and each street was thus protected and the main body continued the march, and so on, as laid down in Brownell's riot duty. The movements were a success, and the regiment, after drilling for some two hours, was marched back to the armory. These outdoor riot drills tend to give the men more confidence, and if called on for such active service they will better understand their duties.

Ninth New York.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

The regiment held an outdoor drill in Brownell's riot tactics on the evening of May 15. Previous to the drill a review in line was held in the armory, being tendered to Brig.-Gen. C. A. H. Bartlett, Judge-Advocate-General. At the conclusion of the ceremony the companies were reformed with 16 solid commands, in the closest possible formation, and proceeded to the building line and no attempt seemed to be made to extend their fronts either by rear rank men or by file closers, of whom, as before noted, there was an abundance. Reaching 68th street column of companies (full strength) was formed, and after a rest the regiment started on its homeward march, passing in review before Gen. Tremaine at the club-house of the 7th Regiment Veterans. The marching throughout the evening was excellent.

Thirteenth New York.—Col. D. E. Austen.

SINCE the re-opening of the regimental rifle gallery, a couple of weeks since, revolver practice for officers has been established. In connection with a benefit at the armory in aid of the Brooklyn Home for Consumptives, in a revolver competition the following scores were made with a 2 1/2 lb. Smith and Wesson double action 44 calibre revolver, 23 grains of powder, distance 25 yds.: Mrs. Lieut.-Col. Harding, 4; Lieut.-Col. Herdinger, 4; Miss Oliver, 5; Capt. French, 5. Mrs. Harding shot equally as well as her husband. The shots were directly over and close to the bull. The next two by Mrs. French and Capt. French. The scores of the Smith and Wesson revolver match (for officers only), the prizes being three beautiful pearl handled Smith and Wesson hammerless revolvers, latest model, presented through the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, has commenced and some good scores can be looked forward to.

The proposed trip of the 13th Regiment to Toronto, Ontario, as guests of the Queen's Own, during the Flower Carnival on July 1, has been abandoned, the council of officers agreeing that it was inopportune on the year that the regiment is going to camp.

Co. A expects to have a skirmish drill and bivouac in Prospect Park about June 1.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE several battalions and separate companies are undergoing their annual inspection and muster.

During the coming month the Guard will be exercised in rapid assembly, by being called out for duty by verbal orders and by a prescribed signal on the fire-alarm bells.

The preliminary trials for position on the Creedmoor team has awakened considerable interest in the Guard. It is the intention to make a selection of about 20 men, the best shots of the brigade, and then give them all possible assistance in the way of instructions. Several of the boys have found considerable differences firing a service rifle at the outdoor range and that of the reduced charge at the indoor range. Several arms are the concern of the company.

A Court-martial has been ordered to assemble at an early day to try the case of Surgeon S. A. Lemly, of the 8th Battalion, (colored). Col. Cecil Clay, of the 2d Regiment, will preside, and the duties of judge-advocate will be performed by Capt. R. P. Hall, adjutant of the 2d Regiment. The charges filed by Major F. C. Kevells are intoxication and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, while the 8th Battalion was en route by rail from Washington to New York to attend the Washington Centennial April 30, 1889. Rumors are rife that the court will have on hand another case for trial, that of a 2d lieutenant of the 1st Regiment. No charges have yet been made, but they will be filed at an early day.

Co. C, 2d Battalion, (Fencibles), have made final arrangements to enter the competition drill, at Kansas-City in June. The company will make its first appearance in a competitive drill, and the Guard will win it success.

The "Columbia Rifles," (Co. "C," 5th Battalion), were handsomely entertained on Tuesday evening, at a camp fire, given by Capt. A. J. Robinson, and the two newly elected lieutenants.

W. C. Farquhar has been commissioned 1st lieutenant, and E. A. Rorer will go before the board for examination as 2d lieutenant on June 2.

Sergt. E. B. Holcombe, of Co. "C," 6th Battalion, has been commissioned as 2d lieutenant. "GUIDES POSTS."

MINNESOTA.

COMPANY C, 1st Regiment, N. G. M., St. Paul, was inspected by Gen. Bunker at the armory May 9. The command, having stood first at last year's annual inspection, it has been watched with a great deal of interest this year. The company put on a fine showing, and the company met at the appointed hour 8 o'clock. The limit of membership in companies of Minnesota is seventy-six men, and Company C has that number on its rolls, which was the same last year. 73 men out of the 76 reported, the three missing members being absent from the city. After the formal inspection a period of five minutes was granted, during which the company took off their full dress uniforms and put on their fatigue suits. The company was first put through the "setting up" exercise. Nearly an hour was then consumed by Capt. Chantler in putting his command through the entire list of movements in the school of the soldier and school of the company, and to sum the work all up, it was a most creditable exhibition.

The marching movements were performed with regulation steps and distances, and the general work was quite on a par with that of last year. It required about two hours' work to complete all the movements required by Gen. Bunker, who, on account of the position attained by the company last year, was careful to let very little pass by in which the organization was not tested. The resignation of Major C. M. Skinner as aide-de-camp on Gov. Merriam's staff and general inspector of small arms practice has been accepted. In accepting the resignation the commander-in-

chief expresses his appreciation of the ability, fidelity and zeal with which Major Skinner has served. Capt. A. E. Chantler, Co. C, 1st Regiment, St. Paul, has been detailed as acting inspector general of small arms practice. Adj. C. S. Shandrew, of Minneapolis, has been elected lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Regiment.

NEW JERSEY.

REFERRING to the State Military bill, which recently passed both Houses, the Newark Call, among other things, says: "The bill is practically the joint creation of the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard and the State Military Board, and has gained much notoriety because it proposed at first a reduction of the pay of the men who serve in the State encampment. The House committee at once cut this clause out. This bill is remarkable, because it provides in no way for any additional expenditure of money. It has caused considerable stir among the Guardsmen because of the changes that it will make in the Quartermaster General's Department."

One section legislates out of office Col. Lewis Perrine, a son of the late Quartermaster-General; Major Cyrus F. Loutriel, of East Orange, and Major Yard. This is done by abolishing the office of Assistant Quartermaster-General, and creates in their place three deputy quartermaster-generals. They are to have the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

"The fifth section of the new law allows the quartermaster-general to issue to each commissioned and non-commissioned officer a rifle for rifle practice, providing he gives bonds for it. The brigade inspectors in the future have only one month to make their company inspections. The date fixed is during the month of May each year."

The most important feature of the bill, says the Call, is the way the State unloads Major James Yarn, the editor of the Monmouth Democrat. He has for over 12 years been a deputy quartermaster-general, and served the State well. He has anticipated the action of the Legislature and has resigned, and by this act Major Yarn goes out of office before being legislated out after having been in service for 47 years. He originally enlisted in 1843.

Major-General J. W. Plume, in orders under date of May 15, issues instructions for the rifle practice season of 1890. The troops will be sent to Sea Girt for rifle practice on the range, located upon the State camp at that place, in the manner following: Each organization of the 1st and 2d Brigades will have four days. The first day for all not entitled to shoot in the first class. The second day for those of the same class who are unable to attend on the first day. The third day for those who are entitled to qualify as marksmen only, and the fourth day for the same class who are unable to attend on the third day. During the camp of the 2d Brigade the following companies will practice in "K" classes, viz: Co. H, 31st Regt.; Companies E, F, H and K, 6th Regt.; and Companies C and G, 7th Regt. Such other practice will take place during camp as may be specially directed by the brigade commander. Volley firing and skirmish drill will be practiced by all present on each day, and this practice may precede the class practice or not, in the discretion of the officer in charge of the range. July 14 to July 19; July 28 to August 2; August 18 to August 23, all inclusive, will be the time allotted to the 1st Brigade. August 4 to August 9; August 11 to August 16; August 25 to August 30, all inclusive, will be the time allotted to the 2d Brigade. Scoring in all cases will be done by men employed for the purpose. Ammunition will be taken by the quartermaster-general from that now on storage for active duty, to be replaced by new ammunition before being taken. A surgeon must be present for duty on the range at all times, and under no circumstances will the practice proceed unless a competent medical officer is present. 1st Lieut. William S. Disbrow, assistant surgeon, 5th Regt., and 1st Lieut. Joseph B. Shaw, assistant surgeon, 7th Regt., will report by letter to Brig.-Gen. Bird W. Spencer, inspector-general of rifle practice, for assignment to duty as post surgeons during the season of rifle practice. Commandants of details are authorized to give permission, after rifle practice is completed, to bathe in the ocean; those to whom such permission is given must leave their arms and accoutrements upon the range, must be accompanied by a commissioned officer, and return to the ground under his charge in time to form with the balance of the command to march to the railroad station. Brigade commanders will sub-divide dates and issue such orders as may be necessary to fully carry out all the details relating to their respective brigades.

The 1st Regiment, of Newark, will be inspected Tuesday evening, May 27.

Co. F, 5th Regt., of New Jersey, at its last meeting, pursuant to an order from Brig.-Gen. Steele, voted on the question of being transferred to the 1st Regiment. Forty-five active members of the company were present, as was also Col. Barnard and members of his staff. The result of the ballot was 40 for the transfer and 5 against it. The 2d Regt., Col. E. A. Seward, with the exception of Co. B, will pass as escort to the Grand Army of the Republic on Decoration Day, May 30, in State service uniform, helmets and white gloves.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD.

FROM this month until late in September the Wisconsin Rifle range at Camp Douglas will be one of the busiest places in the Northwest. The range has come to be recognized by Army men as one of the best in the country. Capt. Philip Reade, U. S. Army, inspector of rifle practice for the Division of Missouri, under Gen. Crook and Terry, and, in addition, with extension by Gov. Hoard to the War Department, that the grounds were the best he had ever seen, while "the facilities for skirmish firing were practically limitless."

The seven companies of the 3d Infantry, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Snelling will very shortly go into camp on the range for two months' regular rifle practice. They will be followed in the month of July by the 1st, 3d and 4th Regts., W. N. G., and the 1st Horse squadron. The 2d Infantry has all along intended going into camp at Oconto but it is hoped they will yet decide to go to Camp Douglas. If they do this they will fill in the time on the range until the Department of Dakota competition, which will take place early in August. The rifle teams of the Division of the Missouri will compete for supremacy late in August, and following on the heels of this competition will come the great contest for place on the Army team which will be the centre of attraction throughout the country to Army men and riflemen of all classes. In September comes the Interstate competitive shoot between the picked teams from Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and Illinois.

Capt. Reade will have charge of the range during the summer. He recently paid a visit to Camp Douglas, and after a close examination came to the conclusion that the single fixed distance rifle range and the one skirmish range would be wholly inadequate to the demands.

With his customary energy Capt. Reade set about remedying the deficiency. The captain came to Milwaukee and with the assistance of Major Auer and other members of the Guard secured such subscriptions as will enable the State to put the range in shape for any demands that may be made on it. A total of \$1,000 was secured.

One of the beauties of the Camp Douglas reservation as a rifle range is the almost unlimited resources for individual marksmen. The high bluff in the rear puts out in numerous bold headlands forming between them deeply indented bays which effectually prevent even the wildest kind of a shot from escaping and disturbing the inhabitants of the country round about. The huge bluff rising 100 feet from the sandy plain forms a natural and sufficient backdrop for all.

There will be three fixed-distance ranges comprising 24 targets admitting of use from 200 to 1,000 yards; also four skirmish ranges admitting the use of 25 objectives in this class of rifle firing. This total of 50 targets makes the Wisconsin rifle range the largest in the United States. The objectives shot at in fixed-distance firings are of the old archery, or William Tell, style, being six feet high and either four or six feet wide. The objectives employed in skirmish firings are group figures, one yard apart, made to represent human beings standing, kneeling or lying down. All of the

Wisconsin militiamen are being trained in this class of skirmishing—showing on the run over unknown ground and at unmeasured distances.

Capt. Reade is being handsomely backed in all his work by Gov. Hoard, who is anxious that the troops of the State shall not only have the finest rifle range, but the best camp ground in the country. To this end nothing will be left undone that will conduce to their comfort while in camp.

MASSACHUSETTS.

COL. F. A. OSGOOD, 8th inf., died suddenly at Ashbury Grove, Hamilton, on the morning of May 15. The funeral services were held at Abbot Hall, Marlborough, Mass., on Sunday, May 18, and the remains buried in Waterville Cemetery. The funeral was one of the largest the town ever saw. Col. Osgood was a loyal citizen and soldier and was universally respected. The Rev. J. F. Meers offered prayer. The Weber quartet of Boston sang "Remember Now Thy Creator." The Scripture selections were read by the Rev. J. F. Meers, who followed with remarks eulogizing the deceased and commenting on his life. The Rev. S. Linton Bell of the Congregational Church then prayed, and the quartet sang. Among the many attending the funeral and marching in the procession to the cemetery were the 8th Regiment, Governor Brackett and staff, the Masons, the Past Officers' Association, and the district police. The G. A. R. ritual was read at the grave. The pall bearers on the part of the different organizations were as follows: Past Officers' Association, Col. A. C. and Lieut. Col. F. Meers; military, Col. Strecher of the 8th Regiment and Col. W. B. Hancock of the 5th; district police, Officers Moulton, Batchelder, J. E. Shaw, H. J. Cheney, and S. C. Hunt; Masons, W. T. Peach and Jonathan Cole; Post 62, G. A. R., Past Capt. J. K. Beede and Past Capt. Thomas Swasey. Representatives from other regiments were also present. There were many floral tributes.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

The Phoenix Light Infantry, Co. C, 13th Regiment, Capt. J. A. Miller, will compete at the Grand Inter-State Drill at Kansas City, Mo., the first week in June. Charles Anthony, of Springfield, Ohio, has recently been elected lieutenant-colonel, and Burt H. Whitley, also of Springfield, Major of the 13th Regiment, and C. G. McMillen, of Dayton, has been appointed adjutant. These officers are ordered before the Board of Examiners consisting of Capt. John A. Miller, Co. C, Capt. William Wagner, Co. A, and Capt. E. E. Campbell, Co. D. Calvin E. Pease has been elected 1st lieutenant, and Charles Sherwin, 2d lieutenant of Co. C.

MAINE.

The annual encampment of the Maine Volunteer Militia will be held from June 30 to July 4, inclusive, at the State Camp Ground, Augusta. The Quartermaster General will cause the camp to be prepared for its occupancy by the troops. The time in camp will be wholly devoted to instruction that cannot be given in the armories or streets, such as guard duty, skirmish drill, rehearsal of the battalion, evolutions of the regiment and brigade. Prior to the encampment, Adj. Gen. Sprague suggests that company commanders drill in companies, drill in guard mounting, and thoroughly instruct them in the duties of the sentinel, and all officers should carefully study, and prepare themselves to instruct their commands in the skirmish drill.

VARIOUS.

The 2d Brigade of the California National Guard will encamp at Santa Cruz from Aug. 16 to 23. The grounds are said to be in every way adapted for the uses to which they will be put. In addition the citizens will subscribe \$1,000—\$250 to each regiment—and will provide fuel, the straw required for men and horses, and also forage for the cavalry and battery horses.

Gov. Hill, of New York, on May 19 signed the bill amending the State Military Code.

National Guardsmen of New Jersey are expecting an invitation from New York to shoot a return match at Creedmoor this summer or fall. The match at Sea Girt, N. J., which New York just managed to win by the points, has given New Jersey riflemen a desire to again strive for honors and has opened their eyes to future possibilities. It is hoped a competition may be arranged at Creedmoor.

The 14th N. Y., Col. H. Mitchell, were reviewed by Brig.-Gen. Wm. D. Whipple, U. S. Army, on May 23. We reserve a fuller account until next week. The right of the regiment, numbering 140 men, practiced at Creedmoor May 19; weather foggy and unfavorable. 40 qualified as marksmen but none as sharpshooters.

A detachment of the 3d N. Y., in charge of Col. Finkelmeier, went to Creedmoor May 16 for rifle practice. Out of the 230 members present, 53 qualified as marksmen.

There will be an open meeting of the United Service Club of New York, in their rooms at 37 West 41st street, on Saturday evening, May 24, at 8 o'clock. Address by Col. F. T. Warburton, Ret. Engineers, U. S. A., on "New Zealand and the New Zealand War." Members are entitled to guests.

About 150 men of the left wing of the 69th N. Y., under command of Major Duffy, went to Creedmoor on May 15. The frequent and heavy showers during the day made things uncomfortable for the men, but there was little wind and the conditions were fairly good. Twenty-four members qualified as marksmen. Major Duffy made the highest score, 43 points. There were no qualifications at the sharpshooter's ranges.

Commander Philip B. Low, 1st Battalion, Naval Reserve, S. N. Y., announces that the last meeting of the battalion, before adjourning for the summer months, will be held on Tuesday, May 27, at 8 p. m., at its headquarters, Columbus Hall, 578 6th Avenue. The following gentlemen have been invited to be present and state their views in regard to the reserve: Rear-Admiral Daniel L. Brainin, U. S. N.; Captain Henry Erben, U. S. N.; Aaron Vandenberg and General Horatio C. King. Members are requested to be present and are privileged to invite friends.

Colonel Camp, 2d N. Y., in orders, directs the field, staff, and non-commissioned staff officers, and Companies A, E, G, H and K, to assemble at their armory on Tuesday, June 10, and Companies B, C, D, F and I, on Thursday, June 12, at 8.30 A. M. in fatigue uniform, with bayonets and one-third day's rations, for practice at the rifle range at Creedmoor, L. I. Sergt. E. Schoonmaker, Co. B, has been elected 2d lieutenant of Co. B.

Lieut. Farquhar, of the 2d Battery, N. Y., passed the Brigade Examining Board on May 19, 1890. After the inspection on Monday, May 26, the non-coms. of the battery will entertain their many friends.

Charges against Capt. S. P. Ryan, Co. G, 60th N. Y., for disobedience of orders have been received at brigade headquarters and transmitted to the Adjutant General, at Albany.

It is understood that Capt. G. E. B. Hart, Co. A, 23d N. Y., will be a candidate for the vacant majorship, and from the present outlook his election is considered a certainty.

The 47th N. Y., at present in command of Lieut. Col. J. D. Edry, Col. Gayler being on leave, will assemble at the armory, to proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice, viz.: Cos. A, D, E and K, on Wednesday, June 4; Cos. B, F, G and I, on Monday, June 9. Assembly at 7 o'clock, A. M. Captain William H. P. Tucker will assume command on June 9. Surg. Edward H. Ashwin will report for duty June 4, and Asst. Surg. Charles N. Cox, June 9. On these occasions, and only on these occasions, the first five shots at 100 yards in regular practice, among the enlisted men of this command, making the highest score, shall be the winner of the Strong Medal for the year 1890, and the first five shots at 200 and 300

yards respectively in regular practice, among the members of the command making the highest score, shall be the winner of the Dakin Badge for the year 1890.

Col. J. N. Partridge, in orders, invites the members of the 23d N. Y., to attend divine service on Sunday, June 1, on which occasion the annual sermon will be delivered by the Chaplain, Rev. H. R. Meredith. The services will be held at the church, corner of Tompkins avenue and McDonough street. Those proposing to attend will assemble at the armory in full dress uniform, with fatigue cap, at 8.45 o'clock P. M., and proceed in a body to the church. All veteran associations connected with the regiment are cordially invited to meet as above and attend the service with the regiment.

The line officers of the 5th Regiment of Baltimore, Md., met at the armory, May 17, and elected Lieut.-Col. William A. Boykin, colonel; Major Frank Markoe, lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Lawraon Riggs, major. These officers were unanimously elected as a result of a caucus held on May 3, when they were nominated. Brig.-Gen. Stewart Brown presided. A reception was held afterwards, at which were present besides the field, line, and staff officers of the regiment, Col. Fred. W. Bruce, A. G. and Capt. J. B. Phelps, adjutant of the Baltimore Light Infantry, Col. Willard Howard, of the latter command, was invited, but was not present, being absent from the city. It is expected the 5th will take 400 men to Richmond.

The grand ball of the 1st Regiment of Cincinnati, Ohio, Col. W. B. Smith, which took place at the armory, May 16, is said to have outvalued any social event ever given in that city, both in splendor and in beauty.

The following inspections in the N. Y. Guard take place next week: Monday, May 26, 1st and 2d Batteries; Tuesday, May 27, Troop A, at Morris Park, and Signal Corps, 1st Brigade, at their headquarters; Wednesday, May 28, 3d Battery and 2d Brigade Signal Corps; Thursday, May 29, 17th Sep. Co., Flushing.

The final drill and reception for the season of 1890 of the 11th Separate Company of Mount Vernon, N. Y., will be held at their armory on Monday evening, May 26. Assembly at 8.30.

The serious question which is now agitating the 3d Regiment (Philadelphia, Pa.), says the *Sunday Item*, is "What has become of Lieutenant Brooks? He has mysteriously disappeared as though the earth had opened and swallowed him up? The latest accounts fail to bring any traces of him. If we are not mistaken this is the same Lieut. Brooks, or more properly Brooke, who disappeared mysteriously from New York some time ago, while a member of Co. B, 12th Regiment, and although searched for could not be found. Lieut. Brooke was, previous to his enlistment in the 12th, a member of the 71st Regt., 7th Regt., and also of a New Jersey regiment, and all in a very brief period of time.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. F.—The information you seek is not to be obtained at the A. G. O.

Walter Scott.—Write to Lieut. W. V. Kennon, U. S. A., War Department, Washington, D. C.

E. F. C.—There is no law by which an enlisted man can be compelled to allot any portion of his pay to his family.

Arizona asks: Is there any law that prevents a hospital steward or post quartermaster sergeant being detailed as cancen steward? Ans.—No.

Cadet, N. Y. G.—The district Austin, Minn., is in, has just been filed at the Naval Academy, Write to the Chief Clerk, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., for copy of circular giving information on the other points you mention.

Martin Nelson.—If you will inform us of the name and the ship the sailor served on we may help you. The widow of the sailor may obtain a duplicate of his papers by applying to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D. C.

C. H. B.—For your purpose we would recommend the Army Regulations, ed. 1889, military publications by Gen. A. V. Kautz, U. S. A., to be obtained at Van Nostrand's, Murray Street, New York City. Lieut. Hamilton's Elementary Principles, published by J. H. Soule and Co., Washington, Lieut. Kennon's Manual of Guard Duty, published by Houghton, Mifflin and Co., Farrow's information regarding entrance to West Point, Van Nostrand. The books necessary to study to complete a military education are as many and various as in any other profession.

"30 Years' Man" asks: A soldier deserting 10 years ago is now free (Sec. 103, as amended), but three years ago enlisted under an assumed name, and is now in the Service. It discovered now as a former deserter will he be allowed to serve out his present enlistment? Ans.—By Par. 92, A. R., "the enlistment of * * * deserters from the Military or Naval Service of the U. S. * * * is forbidden." A deserter is not the less a deserter because he escapes punishment for his crime. Hence, in all probability, a 30 years' man would not, if detected, be permitted to complete his present enlistment. His discharge would be optional with the Government, however.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

In some remarks on the behavior of steel, published in the *Engineer* of May 2, Mr. R. W. Hunt said: "During the Russian and Turkish war the Winchester Arms Company had a contract with the Turkish Government for furnishing rifles. Smith and Wesson had also a contract with both the Turks and Russians for furnishing them with revolvers. Both concerns were using imported metal for making parts of those articles. They gave me samples of their metal. I took them home, had them analyzed, and then started in to make something to take its place, and we met with success after some failures. The steel is cut into the length necessary to make a barrel, they drill a hole through it and then ream that hole out, and rifle. In the first place they wanted the metal to be soft, and in the next place they wanted to throw a very short chip. If the chip was long and tenacious it would lead the drill off to one side, making it difficult to get the bore of the barrel in the centre; and while we were easily able to give them a steel which seemed to be very satisfactory so far as softness and freedom from flaws was concerned, they had difficulties from long chips, and it took considerable puzzling to determine what was the matter. After many experiments I found if we allowed the manganese to run up they would get that kind of chip. Hence it became necessary to make steel having from eighteen to twenty-two one-hundredths carbon, and about four-tenths of manganese. That composition gave them the short chip, and has ever since, I believe, been satisfactory. They used a great many tons of the metal."

The retail price of camphor has recently advanced in America from 30c. to 60c. a pound, because of the large quantities taken by European Governments for the manufacture of smokeless powder, and also by the increasing demand for celluloid goods. It is

the opinion of those who have given thought to the subject that some substitute will have to be found for camphor in the manufacture of smokeless powder, if not in the production of celluloid, as it will be impossible to pay the high prices which the unusual demand creates. The Indies are already in despair at the prospect of having to go without their usual protection against moths.

Attention is drawn to a shell which is used, apparently with very good effect, by the Swiss artillery. This shell is composed of an aggregation of rings, which are dispersed on the explosion of the bursting charge.

The time for the public trial of the Justin dynamite shell has been set for May 27, at Perryville, Madison County, N. Y. Firing will commence at 2.30 P. M. The experiments will consist at first of satisfactory proof of the nature and quality of the dynamite used, and, second, the firing from a 9 inch Blakely rifle cannon, and with service charges of powder of six 9 inch steel shells, 44 inches long, containing large bursting charges of No. 1 dynamite.

The Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy has recommended the acceptance of the joint bid of Bement, Miles and Co. and Wm. Sellers and Co., of Philadelphia, for furnishing the large gun lathe for the Washington Navy-yard. Their bid is not the lowest, but it contemplates the best machine, in the opinion of ordnance officials. The contract has not yet been awarded.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent to Congress a report by Comdr. T. O. Jewell on his tests of Americanite. Samples of nitro-glycerine, from which this Americanite was manufactured, stored in the same magazines, were frozen early in the fall and remained so until late in the spring, while the Americanite, under the same conditions of exposure, remained perfectly liquid, until this winter, when sample B froze, sample A, however, remaining unaffected by the cold. No signs of decomposition were observed at any time. No trace of acidity was found. They resisted a temperature of 160 degrees Fahrenheit for 30 minutes without affecting the standard starch and potassium iodide paper, while a resistance of 15 minutes is sufficient for a nitro-glycerine sample to pass the test. When tested by percussion of iron on iron neither sample was exploded when freshly exposed, but after a short exposure in a thin layer the residue could be exploded by the blow as easily as pure nitro-glycerine could be. The same result obtains with freshly prepared Americanite.

Comdr. Folger, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, made an official trip to Dover, N. J., this week to select the sites for the buildings to be erected there for the new naval powder magazine, in accordance with the appropriation of \$75,000 made for that purpose.

The Ordnance Bureau of the Army has invited proposals for ten sets of steel forgings for 5-inch siege guns to be opened June 10 next.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have just published a volume which falls fittingly in company with that of Capt. Mahan. This is the work entitled "Horatio Nelson and the Naval Supremacy of England," by W. Clark Russell, author of *Wreck of the Grosvenor*, etc., with the collaboration of Wm. H. Jacques, late U. S. Navy. Mr. Russell is a master of descriptive writing in the department of naval adventure, and he has given us here a most interesting addition to the library of naval biography and one which, thanks to the assistance of Lieut. Jacques, is much more accurate in its detail than most works of similar character. Since Southey wrote, Mr. Russell tells us, much that was vague and unsettled about Nelson has been determined. Many wild, unjust or unfair statements, such as may be met with in Brenton and others, have been disproved. What may be called the inner life of Nelson has been freely and clearly submitted. Thus material for an entirely new biography has been furnished and the work of its preparation could not have fallen in to better hands. The volume forms one of the Putnam series of *Heroes of the Nations*. The suggestion of its preparation no doubt originated with the Messrs. Putnam, to whom we are indebted for so many valuable additions to current literature.

Messrs. J. M. Stoddard and Co., Philadelphia, publish the "Life of George H. Stuart," written by himself and edited by Robert Ellis Thompson, D. D. Mr. Stuart's life covers the interesting period of our war history, during which he was in intimate relations with the men most actively devoted to the public service. He tells us, for example, that he was at one time virtually offered the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury by Gen. Grant and that it was to his suggestion that Messrs. A. T. Stewart and A. E. Borie were chosen for Cabinet positions, neither choice, in our opinion, being any proof of sound judgment on the part of either Mr. Stuart or Gen. Grant. Mr. Stuart's active connection with what may be called the religious history of our war is set forth in this volume. He here describes a religious service in the field as follows: "Never shall I forget a service in one of these churches at General Meade's headquarters. There sat the general on one side of the preacher (Dr. Kirk, of Boston) and one of his aides on the other, and every crevice was filled with live men, while a major was acting as sexton, bringing in seats. And when the word of God was preached those men opened their eyes, ears and mouths, and listened with an eagerness I never saw before. And I knew by the look on the face of that noble man that we were on the eve of a bloody battle."

Henry M. Stanley in his only Magazine article, which will appear in the June *Scribner's*, says: "Constrained at the darkest hour to humbly confess that without God's help I was helpless, I vowed a vow in the forest solitudes that I would confess His aid before men. Silence, as of death, was round about me; it was midnight; I was weakened by illness, prostrated by fatigue, and wan with anxiety

for my white and black companions, whose fate was a mystery. In this physical and mental distress I besought God to give me back my people. Nine hours later we were exulting with a rapturous joy. In full view of all was the crimson flag with the crescent, and beneath its waving folds was the long-lost rear column."

A seventh edition of "Standard Infantry Tactics," by Lieut. H. T. Reed, has been issued. In this handy work the evolutions and exercises authorized by the War Department have been arranged so as to apply to a single rank first and then explained for double rank. All of the late decisions have been made part of the text, which puts everything just where it is wanted. This work, besides treating of company drill and battalion ceremonies, contains trumpet signals, Chapman's code of whistle signals, trumpet signal music, target practice with the rifle, and guard duty. The price in paper is 50c., and can be obtained from H. T. Reed, P. O. Box 647, Chicago, Ill.

Lieutenant William Baird, 6th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Myer, has supplemented his former Index to General Orders, etc., by an "Index to the changes in the last edition of Army Regulations, 1889," and an "Index to certain decisions not set forth in numbered paragraphs of the Regulations." That this last work will be highly appreciated by the performer and voluntary students of these rules for Army guidance, goes without saying. The changes are difficult to follow when they come too rapidly. Chapman and Taylor, of Washington, are the publishers.

"What's the News?" is the title of an article by

Eugene M. Camp, which will appear in the June Century, and which will, by the consent of those interested, give figures as to cost of special despatches in certain of the daily papers, paper bills, etc.

"The Broughton House," by Bliss Perry, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, is a very quiet story of a very quiet New England village. A restless, unprincipled husband leaves a rather undeveloped wife, who is beloved by a queer, repressed sort of a schoolmaster, as well as by a coarse, rich mill owner. There seems nothing beautiful or satisfactory about any of them, and their comedy of life ends in the tragedy of the wife's drowning herself. Some cheerful touches are given by a bright young minister and his intelligent wife, but the tone of the tale is dull and depressing. "The Rest of Love," by Anne Reeve Aldrich, author of "The Rose in Flame," published by Worthington and Co., is a very prettily bound and illustrated volume with the young and spirited face of its writer as a frontispiece. The chief figures of the plot are a self-indulgent young hypocrite and a too-loving woman sacrificed to his heartlessness. The story cleverly drawn and enlivened by much keen observation of "poor human nature," ends also with the drowning of the heroine. The heroine, who is a girl betrayed and deserted by an ambitious villain, whose plots and counterplots weave the warp of the tale which ends with her death. Three stories—each dealing with the life of a woman wronged and dying. Are there no pleasant plots left, no bright tales of wholesome love that warm the heart and elevate the mind still to be told? Since our authors seek for pictures to be painted let them choose the better sides of human nature, that they may teach us to look upward, not downward.

Our Mexican contemporary in its number of May 1 devotes its first page to this salutation:

EL 5 DE MAYO.—En este aniversario glorioso para la Patria y para el Ejército Nacional, quien a costa de su sangre y merced a su bravura, alcanzó inmarcescibles lau-

reos viniendo al Ejército más aguerrido de Europa, la Redacción de la "Revista Militar Mexicana" les envía respetuoso saludo y el testimonio de su serviente admiración.

ARMOR PLATES.

On board the *Nettle*, May 1, a Cammell plate was tested under the usual conditions. The plate was 8 ft. by 6 ft. by 10½ in., and weighed 10½ tons as reported. The 6 in. gun was employed, and two Palliser, and three Holtz forged steel projectiles were first fired, the velocity being about 2,000 ft. per second, while the weight of each projectile was probably 100 lb. The perforation should be nearly 12.6 in. of iron, or 10.2 of steel or steel faced armor. The total shock per ton of three blows, 1,460 foot-tons, and the forged steel projectiles were broken up. Comparing this with a previous experiment, the *Engineer* says:

Judging from these two experiments alone as they stand, we should indulge in the hope that both Brown and Cammell have succeeded in making plates with faces so hard as to defeat forged steel, and that it appears possible that steel-faced armor in the future may dispose of them in the manner that Schneider admits such plates defeat indifferent projectiles. So far, then, all is highly satisfactory for the future of English compound plates; but truth compels us to add an account of a result obtained with a steel plate made on a new system in America, which has taken us by surprise. We quote from a report which has reached us:

"Trial of a Redemann-Tilford Plate.—A steel plate made on a process termed the Redemann-Tilford process took place in the Royal (sic) Navy-yard at Washington on Dec. 10, 1889. This result, as reported, is so remarkable that it is most desirable to obtain photographs, and above all to repeat it if possible. The figures published in the *Iron Age* of Jan. 16, 1890, are as follows: The plate was 30 in. x 50 in. x

STANLEY'S OWN ARTICLE

On "The Emin Pasha Relief Expedition,"

APPEARS IN

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

FOR JUNE.

THIS ARTICLE, which fills more than thirty pages of the magazine, is the first authoritative word from Stanley's own pen upon this, the most important of all his expeditions. Mr. Stanley reviews some of the chief incidents of his extraordinary journey, the conduct of his officers, the attitude of Emin Pasha, Nelson's starvation camp, slavery in Africa and what can be done to subdue it, etc., etc.

The illustrations are made from Stanley's own photographs and sketches, and consist of eight full-page engravings and many smaller ones, much of the material dealing with a part of the country never before visited by a white man.

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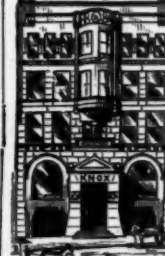
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6 in., and weighed 1,500 lb. It was attacked by a St. Chamond forged steel 6 in. projectile, weighing 100 lb. The firing charge was 49 lb., the striking velocity 2,103 ft. per second. This gives a striking energy of 3,005 foot-tons, and a penetration of 12.4 in. of wrought iron, or 10.7 in. of steel, and the extraordinary figure of 4,578 foot-tons per ton of plate. A plate so fired at ought by any known system of calculation to have been utterly destroyed. It is stated, however, that the projectile perforated less than 3 in., and broke up like a chilled shot. This is a single result, but it is too remarkable to be ignored. It only appears to admit of three possible explanations. First, the statement might be wholly untrue; secondly, the projectile might have been a bad one, or it did not perhaps strike point first; thirdly, the plate possessed extraordinary resisting power. There is reason, on inquiry, to believe that the statement is not untrue. The projectile is stated to have been costly and carefully selected. It is perhaps more likely that the blow was in some way a foul one than that the projectile was bad; moreover, extreme badness only could account for the survival of the plate."

Altogether we think that we can congratulate the Navy of the future of armor being more hopeful than it has been for years, seeing that nearly every kind of forged steel projectile—St. Chamond, Krupp, and Holtz—has lost its cunning and broken on the hard faces of plates which, had they held together, they would have given a good account of.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The slave trade is still being vigorously suppressed by the Queen's ships on the African coast.

An Englishman, Sir Henry De Burgh Lawson, is the inventor of a new method of constructing ships which, he says, will render them practically unsinkable. The suggested improvement consists in constructing vessels with three keels—between which their bottoms are curved—in combination with special internal propellers. This system of keels and curves assures, it is affirmed, perfect stability and reduces rolling to a minimum; while the new plan of working the propellers will in a man-of-war secure their perfect safety, and result in greatly increased speed.

The United Service Gazette says: "Opinion of naval officers seem to be veering too far in the direction of a lighter armament of our battleships. While there is no doubt that no more 110-ton guns are wanted in the Navy, it is recognized by those who have most carefully studied the subject that to limit the weight of guns to 50 tons, as many propose, would be erring far too much in the opposite direction."

The German Emperor has now taken into his own hands the management of his private fortune, and it is asserted that a short time back he negotiated a loan of 200,000 marks, assured by a mortgage on a house in the Leibnitzstrasse in Berlin; before concluding the treaty, the Emperor visited the said house himself several times, so as to be sure of his bargain. The loan was made out of the savings from the Emperor's private purse, as the papers in the mortgage office in Berlin can prove.

By the British Parliament, in answer to Mr. McNeill, Mr. E. Stanhope said: "Canteens are open for the sale of malt liquors to the troops every day of the week from 12 A. M. to 9.30 P. M. Civilians are not allowed in a canteen at hours prohibited by the Licensing Act in force at the place, and at other times only by permission of the commanding officer. They cannot themselves make purchases in a canteen, but a soldier is permitted to treat a civilian friend. The soldier may not buy drink at a canteen for consumption outside the barracks."

The German naval manœuvres promise to form a demonstration never before witnessed in German waters. The number of foreign vessels of war which will assemble off Alsen and the Düppel Heights is estimated at over thirty. England will be represented by four large ironclads and two first-class cruisers; Austria, by four large men-of-war; Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at least, by one vessel each. The German vessels ordered to take part in the manœuvres include eight ironclads, several corvettes and avisos, and fourteen torpedo boats.

RUSSIA has of late years added largely to her Cossack cavalry.

FOUR large torpedo boats will leave England the first week in June, accompanied by the troopship *Tyne*, for Halifax. Two of them are intended for Halifax, and the others will probably be sent to Barbadoes.

DURING the debate in the Reichstag May 16 on the Military bill Gen. Verdy du Vernoy, Minister of War, urged that Germany should keep pace with the other powers and reorganize her Army. He pointed out that the work of reorganization required time and that the Army could not suddenly be placed on a proper level.

VICE ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE TRYON, makes, in the *United Service Magazine*, a "practical proposal" for national insurance in time of war. It is that, under conditions to be arrived at, the State shall guarantee to pay the cost of such of our vessels and cargoes as may be destroyed by the enemy. Without this guarantee, he says, the sense of insecurity produced by the loss of a few vessels would be such that the rate of insurance would become enormously high, and the result would be that England could not retain trade and commerce in her hands. Sir George Tryon says that, provided vessels avoid positions that are dangerous owing to geographical conditions, and if other positions are guarded, it will not be so easy as some think to interfere greatly with commerce carried in reasonably fast vessels. He would be prepared, as a set-off to the guarantee, to collect a due on arrivals and departures, based on the value of the ships and their cargoes, and to enforce it against neutrals as well as against British vessels. He says: "If the war risks run by the United States merchant ships had been paid for by the State, there would have been no sufficient reason for the indirect losses suffered by that country, and a saving would have been effected vast indeed compared with the paltry sum that represents the losses actually inflicted by the enemy."

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

We beg to inform our ARMY and NAVY FRIENDS that our SPRING AND SUMMER CATALOGUE IS NOW READY. Sent free upon application. This Catalogue is invaluable to members of the ARMY and NAVY desiring to make purchases of goods, either for family, personal or household use.

SOLID CANE SEAT AND BACK FOLDING CHAIRS, 40 different Patterns. Folding Rockers, Chairs, Arm Chairs, Bed Chairs, Settees, etc. C. O. COLLIGNON, 181 Canal St., N.Y. Mfr and Patentee. Send for Catalogue. Free.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, May 1, 1890.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received here until 12 o'clock M., June 2, 1890, which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders for drapery required by the Quartermaster's Department in New York City during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1890. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. All information can be had on application to undersigned. Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Drapery," and addressed to R. N. BATCHELDER, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

ARMY BUILDING, Whitehall Street, New York City, May 6th, 1890.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, June 8, 1890, and then opened, for supplying the Veterinary Medicines, Instruments, etc., specified on circular which will be furnished on application to the undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions the duty thereon) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Veterinary Supplies," and addressed to R. N. BATCHELDER, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 29, 1890.—Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, on the 29th day of May, 1890, for resetting four (4) steam boilers as per plan and specifications to be seen at the office of Quartermaster Military Academy. The U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Blanks furnished upon application. Envelopes should be marked "Proposals for Resetting Boilers," and addressed to the undersigned, CHAS. W. WILLIAMS, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ARMY BUILDING, Whitehall Street, New York City, May 20, 1890.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, June 21, 1890, and then opened, for supplying this Depot with the Quartermaster's Stores such as Horse and Mule Shoes and Nails, Horse Blankets, Brushes and Curry Combs, Leather, Nails, Rope, White Lead, Oil, Cotton Waste, &c., specified on Schedule which will be furnished on application to the undersigned. Delivery to be made July 1, 1890, or soon thereafter. Payment will depend upon an appropriation to be made by Congress. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores," to be opened June 21, 1890, and addressed to R. N. BATCHELDER, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

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ALLAN RUTHERFORD.

(Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Capt. U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers.) ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW (Atlantic Building), 938 F Street, Room 123, Washington, D. C.

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Brigadier U. S. Army, Washington, D.C.; Hon. W. P. Canaday, Sergeant at Arms, U. S. Senate, Washington, D.C.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army.

THE new regulations for German naval uniforms form a little book of 40 pages, and enter into the most minute particulars, from full dress to shirt fronts and collars. Mufti may be worn when out shooting, at marked balls, at the seaside, and when on half pay. On other occasions, in order to obtain the privilege of wearing plain clothes, an officer must be able to plead illness, and to produce a doctor's certificate to the effect that to wear uniform will injure his health.

SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG AND CO., have just launched from their shipbuilding yard at Easwick an armed cruiser for the Argentine Government. The vessel, which was christened the *Necochea*, represents a new type introduced by the firm. Her estimated speed is upwards of 22 knots—very nearly 26 miles an hour—and in this respect she is unrivalled by any other war vessel afloat excepting the *Piemonte*. She is 300 feet in length and 45 feet wide; her displacement is 3,200 tons, while her engines are of 18,500 indicated horse-power. The armament consists of two 21 centimetre breech-loading guns, eight 12 centimetre rapid-firing guns, and a large number of smaller guns, making in all 34 guns on the vessel, which, in addition, possesses powerful means of torpedo attack.

It is a matter for congratulation, says the *United Service Gazette*, that the Council of the Institution of Naval Architects prevailed on the Director of Naval Construction to enrich the literature of our modern navy by the lecture entitled "Notes on Recent Naval Manoeuvres." The "Notes" are of great value, as they express the broad deductions and certain opinions previously held, which were deepened while on a brief cruise with the fleet, of the responsible designer of her Majesty's ships, and one whose lectures and writings have directly influenced the designs of most of the modern warships of all civilized powers. He most strongly maintains the opinion "that increased size and weight give great advantages in the maintenance of speed, steadiness of gun platform, power of concentrated attack and superior defence, and also holds that in the Royal Navy there is not merely room, but a positive necessity, for vessels of widely differing sizes and types. Furthermore, there is a consensus of opinion, that no small proportion of our total force, particularly in the cruiser class, should be of moderate size and cost in order that a considerable number of vessels may be available without an inordinate outlay. Speaking broadly, the experience of August last confirms the conclusion generally reached beforehand, viz., that low freeboard forward puts a practical limit upon the power of driving ships against a head sea, while it

entails a sensible increase in the expenditure of power required to maintain a given speed in a moderate sea, as compared with the expenditure in high-ended ships of similar form and equal size." Turning to the closely-related questions of the influence of height of guns above water, and their disposition upon fighting efficiency, the fact that in the low freeboard turret-ships a moderate amount of sea made difficult or impossible the fighting of the fore-turret guns was confirmed.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

MR. STRAUS' PERFECT GENTLEMAN.

I had a friend who was bolite to effery ding der was; He vas der one to step aside whenever becom pass, He'd step aside vere children play, in blays in wick dey ran, Because he vas a chentleman—a perfect chentleman.

He kindly spoke to effery dog; he always pet der cat's; Because he would not set a drap rot overrun mit rats; Der ducks and chickens ven he came d-y often to him ran, Because he set der broken lecks—dot perfect chentleman.

He loved der woods, he loved der flowers, nor would der beauty war; Und ven der time of battle came it seemed dot in der war He loved der wounds there to be found; for ever in der van He went, so oders need not go—dot perfect chentleman.

So, when his body was shot through, he never made a moan; The surgeons did not see his plight; he thought it best, alone.

To lie there, so they help der rest; und so his blood it ran Till he vas dead upon der field—dot perfect chentleman!

BERKELEY, CAL.

ADAIR WELCKER.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTIONS.

A SELECTED list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by C. A. SNOW and Co., Patent Attorneys, opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C., all bearing date of May 13:

J. W. Osborne, Washington, D. C., pneumatic cannon valve.

P. Mauser, Oberndorf-on-the-Nectar, Wurtemberg, Germany, ring cartridge extractor.

H. M. Caldwell, Worcester, Mass., fire-arm.

R. J. Gatling, Hartford, Conn., pneumatic gun and operating mechanism.

R. J. Gatling, Hartford, Conn., pneumatic gun and torpedo boat.

F. Kottlers, Krapplitz, Prussia, Germany, aligned circular gun-sight.

J. G. Dice and G. O. Houck, Springfield, Ohio, submerged folding oar or paddle.

A. Gouilly, Paris, France, means for increasing the effect of screw propellers.

J. E. Garcia Sanchez, New York, vessel steering apparatus.

A. G. E. Hope, Wayland, Mass., table for berths of vessels H. Burrell, Gravesend, County of Kent, England, table for use at sea.

CATARRH.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS—HAY FEVER.

A NEW HOME TREATMENT.

SUFFERERS are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are permanently cured in from one to three simple applications made at home by the patient once in two weeks.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment; both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp to pay postage, by A. H. Dixon and Son, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Advocate*.

Sufferers from Catarrhal troubles should carefully read the above.

THE most prominent medical men of the land smoke and recommend "Tansill's Punch" Cigars, because of their entire freedom from injurious drugs.

JUDGE LAWRENCE, of the Supreme Court of New York, has just decided that Dr. J. G. B. Sievert and Sons have the exclusive right to the Trademark and name of ANGOSTURA BITTERS, and granted them an injunction against C. W. Abbott and Co., of Baltimore, restraining them from using that name or putting up goods in imitation of the Angostura Bitters.

BEECHAM'S PILLS act like magic on a weak stomach.

PEARLS' is the purest and best Soap ever made.

DIED.

BACON.—At Los Angeles, Cal., March 7, FRANCIS HAWKE BACON, formerly Acting Ensign, U. S. Navy.

BUTLER.—At Hartford, Conn., May 21, Dr. JOHN S. BUTLER, in the 8th year of his age, father of Capt. J. H. Butler, U. S. Army.

FARNSWORTH.—At Fort Shaw, Montana, May 13, after a lingering illness, Mrs. LAURA GALEY FARNSWORTH, wife of Lieut. C. S. Farnsworth, 26th U. S. Infantry.

SHARPE.—At Okaloosa, Iowa, May 7, ESTELLE R., only daughter of Lieut. A. C. Sharpe, U. S. A., aged 11 years, 1 month and 27 days.

SIMMONS.—At Kingston, Mass., May 10, MARY A., widow of Naval Constructor Melville Simmons, aged 84 years.

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Albemarle Hotel. Broadway and 24th St. New York. European plan. JANVRIN & WALTER, Props.

Mont Vue Hotel, Front Royal, Va. This favorite Summer resort will be open May 15th. HEALTHY LOCATION, large airy rooms, no Mosquitoes. Everything desirable for rest and comfort. Address J. F. STINSON.

New Hotel Lafayette, PHILADELPHIA.

TERMS American Plan, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4—Baths Extra European Plan, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2—Baths Extra L. U. MALTBY.

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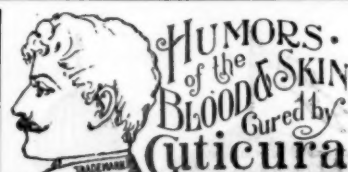
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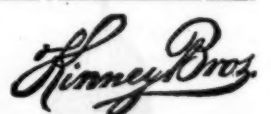
Whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, blotchy, or copper-colored, with loss of hair, either simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or contagious, are speedily, permanently, economically, and infallibly cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, consisting of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Healer, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. This is strong language, but true. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only infallible blood purifiers.

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PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.—
Office Purchasing and Depot Commissary,
Army Building, No. 34 Whitehall Street, New
York City, May 19, 1890.—Sealed proposals, in
triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will
be received at this office until 10 o'clock
A.M., on Tuesday, June 3d, 1890, for furnish-
ing such supplies as may be required by the
Subsistence Department, United States Army;
Subsistence Stores—Rice and Java Coffee,
Bacon, Black Tea, Black Pepper, 10,000 lbs.
Plug Tobacco, Laundry Soap, &c., &c. All
the above articles to be delivered without fail
by June 25, 1890. Preferences given to all
articles of domestic production and manu-
facture—for such details see schedule. In-
formation with conditions, lists of articles,
quantities, kinds, modes of packing, &c., ob-
tained at this office. The right is reserved to
reject any or all proposals. Envelopes con-
taining bids should be marked "Proposals
for Subsistence Supplies, opened June 3d,
1890," and addressed to the undersigned.
G. BELLE, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

ARMY BUILDING, Whitehall Street, New
York City, April 30, 1890.—Sealed Proposals,
in triplicate, will be received at this office
until 12 o'clock noon, May 31st, 1890, and then
opened, for supplying and delivering at this
Depot, 1300 Constant Level Lamps, complete,
600 to be double Pendants and 600 Bracket
Lamps having circular wicks from 1 to 1 1/2
inch inside diameter. Samples to be submitted
and candle-power and oil consumption
per hour stated. Bids will be received at the
same time for extra parts for the lamps sub-
mitted, as follows: 1300 Burners, 10,000 Chim-
neys, 10,000 Wicks, 900 Brackets, 300 Reflec-
tors. The United States reserves the right to
reject any or all proposals or any part there-
of or to accept as may be most advantageous
to the department. Preference will be given
to articles of domestic production or manu-
facture, conditions of quality and price in-
cluding in the price of foreign productions
and manufactures the duty thereon) being
equal. Blank forms of proposals will be fur-
nished on application to the undersigned.
Envelopes containing proposals should be
marked "Proposals for Army Lamps," and
addressed to R. N. BATCHELDER, Deputy
Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAMBOAT SER-
VICE—WAR DEPARTMENT, New York
Depot of the Quartermaster's Department,
Army Building, Whitehall St., New York
City, April 25, 1890.—Sealed proposals in tri-
plicate are invited and will be received here
until 12 o'clock M., May 27, 1890, for supply-
ing steamers by charter to take the place of
the steamers Chester A. Arthur, Ordinance
and Atlantic, respectively, when required
during the fiscal ending June 30, 1891. The
steamer whose services may be required un-
der this advertisement must be about the size of
the vessels above named, respectively, and
have about the same tonnage, passenger accom-
modation and freight capacity; to be subject to
inspection and acceptance, and rejection if
not such as may be deemed necessary for the
service required. All the vessels must be
staunch, in first-class order in every respect,
well equipped and found, and conform fully
to the requirements of the law. Coal will be
furnished by the Department. Proposals must
state the price per day of 24 hours for each
vessel, and how much per hour for day ser-
vice and for night service, and must include
an engineer and a fireman. The remainder
of the crew will be furnished by the Depart-
ment. The vessels when required must be
furnished immediately or at such time as the
Department may designate. The Govern-
ment reserves the right to reject any or all
proposals. Proposals should be indorsed:
"Proposals for Steamboat Service," and ad-
dressed to the undersigned, R. N. BATCHEL-
DER, Deputy Quartermaster Gen., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.—
Office Purchasing and Depot Commissary,
Army Building, No. 34 Whitehall Street, New
York City, May 9th, 1890. Sealed proposals,
in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions,
will be received at this office until 10 o'clock
A.M., on Monday, June 9th, 1890, for furnish-
ing the Subsistence Department, United
States Army, for a period of four months
from July 1st, 1890, the following articles by
contract: Oats, Chickens and Hard Bread,
Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Corn Meal (white
and yellow), and Oatmeal in barrels, Syrup in
barrels and the best quality of Golden Syrup
in tin cans, Cheese (Factory and Young
American). Preference given to all articles
of domestic production and manufacture—
for such details see schedule. Information
with conditions, lists of articles, quantities,
kinds, modes of packing, &c., obtained at
this office. The right is reserved to reject
any or all proposals. Envelopes containing
bids should be marked "Proposals for Sub-
sistence Supplies, opened June 9th, 1890," and
addressed to the undersigned. G. BELLE,
A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT.—New York Depot
of the Quartermaster's Department,
Army Building, Whitehall Street, April 25,
1890.—Sealed proposals in duplicate will be re-
ceived here until 12 o'clock, M., May 29, 1890
and then opened, for the transportation from
Long Island City, and from Pier 8, East River,
or elsewhere in New York City, to the Cypress
Hills National Cemetery, of the remains of
soldiers who may die at military posts in this
harbor and vicinity, whenever required, from
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891. A plain hearse
must be furnished, and carriages when re-
quired for those who must necessarily accom-
pany the remains. Proposals must state
separately the price for each carriage and the
price for each hearse, which must include
all expenses for removal of the remains to
the grave. Digging and re-belling of the
graves to be done by the Government. The
Government reserves the right to reject any
or all proposals. Proposals should be in-
dorsed "Proposals for transporting remains,"
and addressed to the undersigned, R. N.
BATCHELDER, Deputy Quartermaster Gen-
eral, U. S. A.

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angle stands the School. Nearly opposite, a
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same width throughout, projecting from the
western shore, shoots across almost to the
eastern side, partly cutting the Bay into
baies. Each half, land-locked, rimmed with
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Here is the boating and sea-bathing ground
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that sheltered the ships of Agassiz; steam
yachts of summer visitors are sent on the
Bay, skimming over the glassy surface or ex-
ploring the shady margin; many forms of sea
life are found in its waters, from the tiny,
pink sea-moss to the largest crinoids, and
are studied in the school. Twice a day the
great tide swings in and out, covering all the
beach, creeping up the shore, filling every
cove or cove, impressing all with the mag-
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On no two days is the sea exactly alike; it
changes every hour. The mystery with
which it covers its depths, the changing
moods which it displays, different with each
passing moment, the ceaseless action in every
wave, billow, or breaker in its vast extent,
make it seem like a thing of life, a being with
immense powers, now a congenial friend,
now a dreaded enemy. For a moment, when
it has reached its fullest tide, it seems at rest;
then begins the ebb and all is again in mo-
tion. It is at its highest flood, at this instant
of rest, that it puts on its most brilliant color-
ing. If this occurs at sunset, a thousand dif-
ferent tints or colors from the sun, the
clouds, and sky are reflected in the water,
painting the trees, the glowing atmosphere,
and the rooms in Roslyn Castle with colors
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The mansion, of noble proportions, stands
boldly out on a promontory, its windows on
three sides commanding a view of Bay and
Sound, while from the tower a still wider
view is had. The cliff rises sheer from the
water; the observer from the ground floor
colonnade looks down on the tree tops which
cover the declivity that descends to the shore;
on shining sea, or storm-tossed waves, and
many a sail; across the Sound, far in the dis-
tance, Westchester heights are seen. A circle
of pretty villages, Glenwood, Glen Cove, Ros-
lyn, Sea Cliff, Larchmont, follows the line of
the cliff that encloses the waters in view
from the mansion; an elevated lawn, partly
covered with ancient forest, stretches back
from the summit of the cliff; a droll descends
from the upland through a thicket to the
water; smaller cottages, to be occupied by
parents, teachers, or scholars, who come after
the Castle is filled, stand in different parts of
the grounds; from every point, glimpses of
the Bay or Sound are seen, a silver mirror
shining through shrubbery. Not a tree
fringes the shore, not a hill, nor a sail on the
Bay, but is essential to the picture, and all
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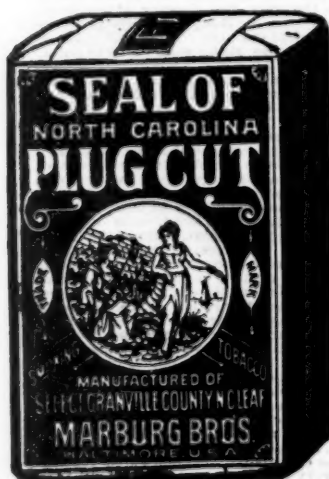
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